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ON A ROMAN BRONZE LAMP, AND OTHER ANTIQUITIES
RECENTLY DISCOVERED IN CARLISLE.

BY RICHARD S. FERGUSON, F.S.A.

DURING the spring of 1883 the ancient hostelry, known as the "White Swan," in English Street, Carlisle, was demolished, and considerable excavations made on its site for the foundations and cellars of new buildings; these excavations I watched with considerable interest, as the locality was one which had before yielded important results. The "White Swan" stood between two buildings, on whose sites a considerable number of Roman remains had been found. These were, immediately to the north, the office of the *Carlisle Journal*, in whose foundations were discovered the slab which mentions the *Ala Petriana* [No. 498 in the "*Lapidarium Septentrionale*"] and the *Consortibus Herculis* slab [No. 488 in the same magnificent work]; and, to the south, Blair's Buildings, where were found an inscribed altar [No. 489 in the same publication], and a stone upon which occur the words:—

MATRIB . PARC . PROSALVT

SANCTIAE — GEMINAE

About ten feet of made earth was dug through before the virgin soil was reached, and a vast quantity of bones were disinterred and carted away; of these I submitted samples to a veterinary surgeon, who decided that they belonged to ordinary domestic animals—the ox, sheep, and boar. These were found in soil mixed with fragments of Roman pottery. I have no doubt that coins were found, but these it is difficult to get hold of, and only one came to my hands; it was a Faustina, and was found where a cart load of soil from the White Swan had been emptied at the new Grammar School buildings. Some querns were also found, and a stone on which were the *Deæ Matres*.

On this interesting piece of sculpture the three goddesses are, as usual, represented seated side by side; the costume of the one on the sinister side being much more elaborately worked than those of her two companions. Each holds on her lap, with her left hand, a basket of corn, flowers, or fruit. What the object may be that each of the end figures holds in her right hand, pointing over her shoulder, it is hard to say—possibly a palm branch, or, in one case, a large knife. The central figure appears to hold a wreath in her right hand.

One of the most important objects found, however, was a beautiful little bronze lamp, just two and three-quarter inches in length, and weighing only three ounces. It represents the head of Hercules in the skin of the Nemean lion; the face of the hero is on the top of the lamp, while the lion's mask forms the butt end or end opposite to that wherein is the hole for the wick. From the mask at the butt end a handle, now broken, has projected; of this some fragments still remain. This curious little lamp, here carefully engraved, is much corroded and broken, and it is difficult to see where the air-hole can have been.

Regarding the discovery of lamps of this character, Mr. Syer Cuming, while describing one found in London, and instancing other examples brought to light in our own country, says, in the "Journal of the British Archaeological Association" (vol. xxx.), "so seldom do Roman *lucernæ* of bronze occur in this country, that their discovery should be carefully registered, and full and accurate description be given of their forms, so that examples from different localities may be compared, with a view, if possible, of ascertaining their place of fabric, and settling the question whether they be of home or foreign origin." The present discovery is, therefore, one of peculiar interest, and the placing the account and representation on record becomes a matter of no little archaeological importance. This gem of early art is the property of Mr. Fisher, of Bank Street, Carlisle. The engravings are the full size, and show both a general side view, with profile of the head, and also the top with full-face view.

Another remarkable and most elegant object in bronze, found within the last few years in Bank Street, Carlisle, is engraved on the next page. It was brought to light along with many other remains during the excavations for building purposes, which disclosed the existence of a

stockade many feet below the surface of the present ground-line,* and has been thus described by Mr. Cory—"On one side is a griffin with wings extended, its paws standing out, its ears very much like bats' ears, erect, and its mane or crest running up, and forming the midrib of an acanthus leaf. On the back, for it is wrought on both sides, is a



dolphin, whose curved body forms a loop through which the fore-finger may be thrust, and the object carried about; above this dolphin's tail is a socket in which something is intended to be held; at the bottom is a square dowel for inserting in a stand; the object

* This stockade was fully described by Mr. Ferguson in the third volume of the "Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmoreland Society."

is evidently intended to be carried about at pleasure, or to be placed in a fixed stand. I presume it to have been intended to hold a lamp, possibly a candle. The workmanship is excellent, the design is artistic; the manner in which the acanthus leaf is divided, the ruffling of the leaf, as it is technically called, and the manner in which the veins are placed, denotes rather a late date, and I should suppose it to have been executed about the time of Dioclesian, at the end of the third century. Its size is $7\frac{1}{2}$ by $4\frac{7}{8}$ inches. It has also been described in the "Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries," as follows:—"A curious bronze object, belonging to Mr. Court, of Carlisle, and found in Bank Street, where the second [Roman, or pre-Roman] stockade was found, near the east curtain-wall of Carlisle. Extreme breadth, 5 inches; height, inclusive of the dowel at the bottom, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches: exclusive of the dowel, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches. On one side is a griffin with wings extended, its paws stretched out, its ears like bats' ears, erect, and its mane or crest running up, and forming the midrib of an acanthus leaf. On the back is a dolphin, whose curved body forms a loop large enough to admit a forefinger to hold the object. Above this dolphin's tail is a socket; at the bottom is a square dowel, as if for inserting in a stand."

ROMAN SCULPTURE FROM KIRKBY THORE.

THE remarkable object represented on plate XV., fig. 4, carefully preserved with other Roman remains at Lowther Castle, the seat of the Earl of Lonsdale, was found some years ago at Kirkby Thore. It measured twenty-six and a half inches by nineteen, and is boldly and powerfully carved. It is supposed to be one of the "Mythraic symbols. A Lion overpowers a Ram; this is believed to show the greatly increased force of the Sun when in Leo to what he is in Aries." At *Condorcum* (Benwell), it is recorded by Dr. Bruce, there was found a mutilated figure of a Lion overcoming a Man, of very similar character to this. "They probably have some reference to the worship of Mithras. The Sun, when in Leo, shines in southern latitudes with a power which compels the strongest to succumb. The initiated, who had reached the fourth step in the Mythraic mysteries, were called *Leones*. Others have been found at *Hunnum* (Halton Chesters) and at Carlisle. This latter, which represents a Lion overcoming a Ram, is carved on both sides." It was found on the London Road, Carlisle, together with some Roman pottery, and a glass vessel containing bones, a lamp, and other objects, and is in the possession of Mr. Ferguson.



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O. BOSSEMAN DEL.

ROMAN ALTAR AND OTHER INSCRIBED STONES FROM CARLIS



ROM CARLISLE, AND SCULPTURED FIGURE FROM KIRKBY THORE.

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THE INSCRIBED STONES FROM ENGLISH STREET,
CARLISLE.

THE inscribed stones mentioned in the foregoing excellent paper by Mr. Ferguson, as having previously been found near the same spot as the objects therein described, were, as there stated, all figured in the *Lapidarium Septentrionale* of my valued friend the Rev. Dr. Bruce. Those engravings, through his kind offices and those of Mr. Blair, I am permitted by the Council of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to here re-produce on plate XV., and to quote Dr. Bruce's descriptive notes.

The first is the Roman altar, (No. 489 in the *Lapidarium Septentrionale*), fig. 1 on the accompanying plate XV. This altar was found in May, 1861, when the foundations of Blair's Buildings, English Street, were being dug; it measures twenty-three inches by twelve. "Dedications to the Fates," Dr. Bruce says, "are not common. This with the next and another Cumbrian stone, are the only examples that have been found in Britain. The Parcæ were probably personages nearly akin to the Lamiae. Professor Hübner remarks, 'PROBO' may have been the name of the father of that Donatalis for whose health he probably made the vow. 'BO' abridged for 'BONO' is rather singular." The inscription is as follows:—

P	A	R	C	I	S
P	R	O		B	O
D	O	N	A	T	A
P	A	T	E	.	V.
L	M				

Parcis
pro bono
Donatalis
pater votum solvit
libens merito.

The next (No. 488 in the *Lap: Sep:*), fig. 2, on plate XV., is a fragment of an inscribed slab, about which Dr. Bruce thus writes:—"This slab was found in 1860, along with that which mentions the Ala Petriana, in digging the foundations of the office of the *Carlisle Journal*; it measures eighteen by twelve inches. The letters are beautifully cut, and the stone is not injured by the weather.

The inscription is difficult. One source of perplexity arises from our not knowing how far the lines of it extended, and how much of them is missing. We have evidently got little more than a half of the original slab; but, possibly, the missing portion may have contained an independent inscription, such as the names of the consuls, and the month and day of the dedication of the temple to which it belonged. It is upon this supposition that the present expansion has been attempted.

The phrase *consortibus Herculis* is peculiar; the only kindred inscription which we can find is the following:—HERCVLI AVG. || CONSORTI || D.N. || AVRELIANI || INVICTI AVGVS., etc. Orelli No. 1081. Professor Heuzen in a private communication to the editor, says, "I doubt of the *consortes*, but I do not know how to propose a better."

The Emperor Commodus boasted of his skill as an athlete, and not only assumed the name of Hercules, but allowed himself to be worshipped as such. To the disgust of the senators he associated

with gladiators, and publicly contested with them in the circus. Can this Emperor be the Hercules of the inscription, and the *consortes* his fellow athletes? Mr. C. Roach Smith prefers *comitibus* to *consortibus*, and thinks that Maximian and his colleague Constantius, both of whom assumed the title of *Herculeus*, are the *comites* referred to (see "Roman Wall." 3rd edition, p. 296). If, as is not impossible, the missing part of the stone contained the name of a deity or deities, all these remarks fall to the ground. The *commilitones Barbari* were, doubtless, the auxiliary cohorts that did not possess the Roman citizenship.

The expansion of the last line here adopted is that which Dr. McCaul has given in the "Britanno-Roman Inscriptions." He says, "TAT seems to me to be the last three letters of CIVITAT., i.e., *civitate* and TRAIA the beginning of TRAIANENSIS, or, rather, TRAIANOPOLI. Thus we have in Orelli, n. 2,008, CIVES TRAIANENSES., and in the 'Museum Veronense,' p. 221, n. 7, CIV[ITATE] POLLENT[IAE], and in Henzen, No. 6,882, NATVS IN PROV. THRACIA. CIVIT PHILIPPOL." Dr. Hübner informs the editor that Mommsen suggests *ex civitate Trajana*; the *civitas* Trajana being Xanten on the Rhine.

DEI . HERC	Dei Herculis in—
VICTI . CON	victi con[sor]tibus
TIBVS . PRO . S	tibus pro s[alute]
COMMILITON	commiliton[um]
BARBARORV	Barbaroru[m]
OB VIRTU	ob virtu[tem]
P. SEXTANTIV	Publius Sextantiu[s civi-]
TAT . TRAIA	tate Trajanopoli.

Fig. 3, plate XV. (No. 498 in the *Lap: Sep:*), is a portion of what has originally been a slab of large size and of considerable importance. This slab was found in 1860, in a plot of ground opposite the Bush Inn, at Carlisle, the site of the monastery of Grey Friars.* Unfortunately no trace of the upper portion of the inscription, which, doubtless, referred to the occasion of its being set up, could be found. The stone is at the edges a foot thick; notwithstanding this, it has, since its discovery, and since our drawing was made, been broken into a number of pieces. The letters of the inscription are well-formed, and there is an entire absence in it of ligatures, both of which circumstances bespeak for it an early date.

Reference has already been made to this and two other British inscriptions mentioning the *Ala Petriana*; it, therefore, only remains to point out the peculiarities of the one before us.

LVCA	Luca
RAEF ALAE AVGVSTAE	prefectus alae Augustæ
PETRIANA TORQ M C R	Petriana torquata milliarie civium Romanorum
D D	dedicavit.

* This is an error in the text of the *Lapidarium Septentrionale*, which contradicts itself, as will be seen on comparing its account of Nos. 488 and 498. No. 498, the *Petriana* slab, was found in 1860 in digging the foundations of the *Carlisle Journal Office*. The plot of ground opposite the Bush Inn has been covered with buildings for more than half a century and never since disturbed. R.S.F.

The regiment here received the title of *Augusta*. As we do not know the date of the inscription it is impossible to say what emperor conferred upon it the distinction. Was it Hadrian?

At Old Carlisle, near Wigton, some altars have been found which name a regiment styled *Ala Augusta ob virtutem appellata*, without giving it any other designation. At the same place, also, an altar has been discovered mentioning the *Ala Augusta Gordiana ob virtutem appellata*. We have not the means of ascertaining whether or not the *Ala Augusta Petriana* of the slab before us is identical with the *Ala Augusta* or *Ala Augusta Gordiana* of the Old Carlisle inscriptions. The inscription before us is certainly older than the time of Gordian.

Again, in this Carlisle slab the *Ala* has the epithet *torquata*. This is the first time this phrase has been met with in a British inscription. In Orelli's collection of inscriptions, No. 516, we meet with an example found at Attidium in Umbria, where this same *Ala*—the *Ala Petriana*—is designated *bis torquata*. The Umbrian inscription probably belongs to the time of Trajan. Why, in the British inscription, the word *bis* is left out, we have not the means of knowing. To be permitted to wear the torque was evidently a great distinction; to have twice gained it shows that the *Ala* was no ordinary one. How the torque was used is matter of question. Was it attached to the banner of the *Ala*? or did the Prefect alone wear a twisted band of gold about his neck? or did all the soldiers bear the distinction? Dr. McCaul, in the *Canadian Journal*, says, "I rather think every man in the *Ala* was entitled to wear a torque as a badge of honour, not improbably with some differences as to the metal."†

It will be remembered that the Emperor Severus conferred a golden torque on Maximinus for his successful athletic performances, "a Severo post argentea præmia torque aurea donatus est."

In addition to these distinctions the *Ala* is said to be a milliary one, and to possess the rights of Roman citizenship. As has been already observed (page 12, *Lap. Sep.*, under head of Castlesteads), this body of troops occurs in the diploma of Hadrian, A.D. 124, where also it has the appendages M., C.R.

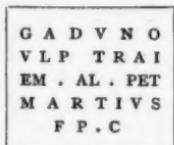
Altogether it is evident that the *Ala Petriana*, at the time this inscription was carved, was a powerful force; it is unfortunate that we are without information as to its subsequent history. Had it met with disaster, and so been reduced in numbers and influence?

The name of the Prefect commanding the *Ala* is entirely gone: the

† In this connection it is almost more than a curious coincidence that a bronze torque was found in 1881, in deepening a cellar in English Street, about two hundred feet north of the spot where the *Ala Petriana* slab was found. It is an imitation of a row of coarse or large beads threaded upon a thick string, and tied round the neck; the part of the torque representing the string is slightly elastic, and capable of being detached; it is retained in position by two conical pins, which fit in corresponding sockets in the beaded portion of the torque. The beads, ten in number, vary in size, the diameter of the two middle beads being about $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch; they decrease to the two outer ones, which are about half an inch; they are flattened discs. See *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries, London*, second series, vol. viii., p. 534; *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmoreland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society*, vol. vi., p. 196. This beautiful object has not as yet been engraved.

concluding word of the first remaining line probably, however informs us of the place of his birth, Luca, the modern Lucca.

The other sculptured and inscribed stones referred to as bearing the names of the *Ala Petriana* are, one given by Camden as found at Old Penrith, inscribed



and the next is an inscription carved upon the face of a limestone rock by the side of the Banksburn, within a short distance of Lanercost; from that quarry the Romans undoubtedly obtained lime for the erection of the wall and their other works. The rudely-carved inscription on this rock is

I BRVTVS
DEC AL PET

I Brutus
Decurio alae Petrianae.

The term *Decurio*, that originally meant the commanding officer of the three *Decuriae* (of ten men each) into which a *Turma*, or cavalry troop, was divided, is here applied to the senior *Decurio* who commanded the three.

Other stones whose inscriptions mention the *Ala Petriana* have been found; one at Hexham, in 1880, on land there near Canfields. Mr. Watkins considers this to prove that Petriana was at Hexham.

The *Ala Petriana* is supposed by some to have derived its designation from some one of the name of Petra, who was its founder or first commander. We possess very little information about the *Ala Petriana*. Tacitus tells us that it was sent by Cæcina into Italy, along with other troops, to support the cause of Vitellius:—"Et qua præsidio alæ unius latissima pars Italæ defendi nequibat, præmissis Gallorum Lusitanorum Britannorumque cohortibus et Germanorum vexillis, cum Ala Petri[a]na." *Hist.* i. 70. Shortly afterwards we read of its commander passing into Africa:—"Inter qua Claudio Sagitta, p[re]f[ectus] Ale Petri[a]nae, prospera navigatione prævenit Papirium," &c. *Tacitus Hist.* iv. 49. As the first British notice that we have of it occurs in the Rivington Diploma, we may with probability conjecture that it came into Britain along with the Emperor Hadrian. In this diploma, as well as in the Carlisle slab, it is represented as being a thousand strong, and consisting of Roman citizens. It is uncertain from what circumstances it derived its name, whether from some place called Petra, of which there were several, the most famous being Petra in Arabia Petriæ, or from some former commander of the regiment. Professor Henzen, in his collection of inscriptions, gives his opinion on the subject in the following words:—"Nomen a Petra quodam p[re]fecto vel legato deducendum, minime a civitate Petriærum." Böcking in his edition of the *Notitia*, signifies his approval of this view.

LLEWELLYNN JEWITT.

THE FRIAR-PREACHERS, OR BLACKFRIARS, OF
CAMBRIDGE.

BY THE REV. C. F. R. PALMER.

THE priory of the friar-preachers of Cambridge formed the head of one of the four visitations or vicariates, into which the Dominican Province of England and Wales was originally divided; the conventual prior of Cambridge had visitatorial jurisdiction, under the provincial prior, over all the other houses in the dioceses of Ely and Norfolk, comprising the convents of Norwich, Sudbury, Dunwich, Ipswich, Lynn, Great Yarmouth, and Thetford. In the third decade of the 15th century, Cambridge established a claim of authority to the convent of King's Langley, in Hertfordshire. That house was also the *Studium Generale* for the novices and students, especially in the east parts of England, and here the dignities of the order were conferred and the honorary degrees of the university earned.

The friars obtained, in perpetual almoign, by gift and purchase, many inhabited houses, which were cleared away to form a site upwards of 8*a.* in extent. Here they built their domicile and church, which took at least thirty years to finish. The priory was established by the charity of several devout people;¹ and Henry III. aided the work with his wonted liberality. This king gave, June 14th, 1288, three oaks out of the forest of Wauburg, for the building of the chapel.² After an inquisition had been made a royal mandate was issued April 18th, 1240, that the sheriff should allow the friars to enclose a way on the south part of their church, for enlarging their churchyard, "dum tamen predicti fratres de fundo suo proprio in longitudine et latitudine relinquenter in recompensationem vici predicti, non cedent in dampnum ville de Cantebr', set pocius comodum ville predicte afferent."³ In 1240, about October, the king made them a present of money, probably ten marks, but the particulars are lost by the mutilation of the record.⁴ He gave them also, April 1st, 1242, five marks for buying timber;⁵ March 15th, 1244-5, six oaks, with the escheats, in Sapell and Wauburg, which he ordered the sheriff of Huntingdon to carry to their house at the royal expense;⁶ November 23rd, 1248, six oaks out of Wauberg forest, for the construction of the choir;⁷ March 1st, 1255-6, six oaks (robora) out of Waubrige forest, for fuel;⁸ and Feb. 18th, 1266-7, ten good oaks with the escheats out of Waverberg, for timber.⁹

Under the general commission of October 11th, 1274, for enquiring into encroachments on royal and manorial rights, it was returned in 1279, that those who had dwelt in the mansions which the friars had cleared away, were liable to geld, and gave aids to the city; but of whom the site was acquired, and whether the friars had a royal confirmation, the jurors did not know.¹⁰ Henry III., Dec 26th, 1266, had

¹ Tanner. ² Claus. 22 Hen. III., m. 12. ³ Ibid. 24 Hen. III., m. 18.

⁴ Liberat. 24 Hen. III., m. 2. ⁵ Ibid. 26 Hen. III., p. 1, m. 7.

⁶ Ibid. 29 Hen. III., m. 10. ⁷ Claus. 38 Hen. III., m. 15.

⁸ Ibid. 40 Hen. III., m. 13. ⁹ Ibid. 51 Hen. III., m. 8. ¹⁰ Rot. Hundr. 7 Edw. I.

confirmed the friar-preachers in the possession of all their sites throughout the kingdom;¹¹ and this doubtless sufficed in the present case.

The sheriff of Cambridgeshire had a royal precept, August 1st, 1240, to carry before the king's council a certain heretic, whom the friar-preachers of Cambridge would deliver to him.¹² In the little legends of the order earlier than 1262, two bear reference to this convent. A friar (named Seyer) who was renowned in life, learning, and fame, and was a lector in the university of Cambridge, related that a certain honourable man frequently saw a globe of light come down from heaven on the heads of the brethren when they devoutly sang the anthem of the B. Mary after complin. The other legend has some historical value in preserving the name of a subprior. F. William, a lector in this university, being dead, appeared to F. Benedict, then subprior of the friars, as it seemed to him; and by him stood the bright figure of a man who bore a very beautiful crown of gold upon his head. And when the subprior asked the dead man, how it fared with him, he who stood by answered, "Ecce decoratus est una stola, securusque de reliqua."¹³ This reply in the words of St. Augustin seems to identify the crowned figure.

In 1253, the prior held in deposit some charters concerning the manor of Eleton in Yorkshire, which belonged to Robert Sorel, who had abjured the kingdom, on account of a felony he had committed.¹⁴

Henry III. endowed the friars for their maintenance, especially for the sake of the students, with a yearly pension of 25 marks, paid at Michaelmas and Easter, being half the amount of what he bestowed on the friar-preachers of the sister-university of Oxford. The first notice of this allowance occurs, October 11th, 1289, when 8*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for the half-year was paid to F. William de Haselford and F. Nicholas de Staunton. At first the pension was strictly a royal alms, but it was transferred by Edward I., July 6th, 1304, to the exchequer. It was renewed, September 27th, 1307, by Edward II.; February 17th, 1326-7, by Edward III.; May 20th, 1380, by Richard II.; November 5th, 1399, by Henry IV.; November 28th, 1413, by Henry V.; December 10th, 1422, on petition to parliament, by Henry VI., in aid of supporting the catholic faith; was delayed by the act of resumption of royal gifts in 1450, till a fresh grant was made, November 11th, 1452, retrospective to November 6th, 1449; under another resumption, till November 8th, 1457; May 14th, 1463, by Edward IV., being especially exempted from the resumptions of 1464, 1467-8, and 1473; December 9th, 1485, under the charge of prayers for the royal family, by Henry VII.; and July 5th, 1509, by Henry VIII.¹⁵ And so the pension endured to the last.

In 1293, the site of the priory was enlarged. By a writ of March 20th, 1292-3, an inquisition was taken, by which it was returned that William de la Haye might assign to them 2*a.* of land in the suburb of

¹¹ Pat. 51 Hen. III., m. 81.

¹² Liberat. 24 Hen. III., m. 8.

¹³ MS. Biblioth. Chisian, Rome, arm. C., no. 751. ¹⁴ Abbrevatio Placitorum, p. 130. ¹⁵ Rot. elemos. reg. 17-18 Edw. I. Pat. 82 Edw. I., m. 18: 1 Edw. II., p. 1, m. 17: 1 Edw. III., p. 1, m. 27: 3 Rich. II., p. 8, m. 6: 4 Hen. IV., p. 2, m. 29: 1 Hen. V., p. 5, m. 17. Rot. Parl., vol. IV. Pat. 1 Hen. VI., p. 1, m. 22: 36 Hen. VI., p. 1, m. 14: 3 Edw. IV., p. 1, m. 12. Rot. Parl., vol. V. Pat. 1 Hen. VII., p. 1, m. 1 (95): 1 Hen. VIII., p. 1, m. 22 (7).

the town, only the rent of 1*d.* a-year would be lost to the king, of whom the land valued at 3*s.* a-year was held in capite. So the matter depended on the will of the king. The profits of wardship, when it chanced, had also to be considered. Although no royal licence appears, it is evident that the purchase was completed; for November 16th following, Adam Eliot of Cambridge, who sold the land to Haye, appeared in the exchequer, and bound himself to render the penny to the crown, through the bailiffs of the town, "pro predicto Willielmo, de eisdem ij acras, quas fratres predic. tenent."¹⁶ Shortly afterwards the house was much enlarged, if not rebuilt, through the munificence of Lady Alice, widow of Robert de Vere, earl of Oxford.¹⁷ She was the daughter of Gilbert lord Saunford, chamberlain of queen Eleanor of Castile, and sole heiress of her brother Gilbert, and did not become a widow till 1296. "This Alice," says Leland, "in her Widohod foundid the House of the Freers Preachers in Cambridge;"¹⁸ and it is certain that her descendants claimed the honour of founder for an ancestor. She died in 1312. The new priory accommodated about 70 religious; and when the parliament of Richard II. was sitting at Cambridge, its walls resounded with the distractions of the secular court.

John le Moyne, just before his death in 1275, gave the friars all his corn in whichsoever of his manors it might be; and a royal mandate of October 22nd directed the sheriff to allow the gift.¹⁹ Edward I. at Waterbek, March 14th, 1276-7, gave 38*s.* 3*d.* for two days' food;²⁰ also October 3rd, 1289, 50*s.*, for two days, when he was at Ditton.²¹ Soon after Michaelmas, 1291, the executors of queen Eleanor of Castile gave 100*s.* to F. William de Hotham provincial, through Robert de Middelton, for this house.²² The king passing through the town, in February, 1296-7, gave 39*s.* 4*d.* for two days' food.²³ Edward II. at Bernwell, February 20th, 1325-6, gave 18*s.* 4*d.*, by F. Henry de Sturgoill, for 55 friars, for a day's food in the royal progress through the town.²⁴ Edward III. also passing through, September 28th, 1328, gave 20*s.* 4*d.*, by F. John de Tykenhale, being a groat each to 61 friars.²⁵ In 1388, 20 marks was awarded to the friars, in recompense of the inconvenience and damage which the friars had sustained when the parliament was held at Cambridge; and the amount was paid by the exchequer, half November 24th, and the rest December 14th following.²⁶

The provincial chapters of the order were held at Cambridge at the feast of the Assumption, in 1309, 1324, 1336, and 1366, and about the end of June, 1348. Towards the expenses in food of these assemblies, the following sums were paid out of the exchequer:—July 18th, 1309, 10*l.* to F. John de Wrotham, prior of London, being

¹⁶ Inquis post mort. 21 Edw. I., no. 77. Jurors: Rob. Tollyet, Rob. Malfrey, Rob. le Sterisman, Will. Markis, Alan. de Well', Rob. de Hynton, Joh. Pawe, Ric. Jade, Elias le Draper, Hen. le Hyledercle, Martin. in le Dych, Ric. de Sneywell, Gilb. Sys.

¹⁷ Tanner. ¹⁸ Leland, Itin., vol. VI. ¹⁹ Claus. 3 Edw. I., m. 4.

²⁰ Rot. garder. de oblat. et elemos. regis, 5 Edw. I.

²¹ Rot. elemos. reg. 17-18 Edw. I. ²² Rot. (garder.) liberat. pro regina, 19-20 Edw. I.

²³ Lib. garder. (elemos) 25 Edw. I. Addit. MS. of Brit. Mus., no. 7965.

²⁴ Rot. garder. de partic. expena, 19 Edw. II.

²⁵ Contrarot. cust. garder. regis, 2 Edw. III.

²⁶ Exit. scac. mich. 12 Rich. II., m. 5, 14.

5*l.* for one day for the king's father, and 5*l.* for another day for the king,²⁷ and October 11th following 100*s.* through F. John de Fleg²⁸ to Wrotham for a third day for the queen;²⁹ July 17th, 1324, 15*l.* to F. John de Tykenhale, being 100*s.* for the king, 100*s.* for the queen, and 100*s.* for their children;³⁰ July 1st, 1336, 15*l.* for three days;³¹ July 14th, 1348, 15*l.*³² and July 6th, 1366, 15*l.*³³ The records of the other chapters here are lost.

No names of priors have been preserved earlier than the time of Edward III. F. WILLIAM DE MALEBRAUNCHE received the pension of his convent in April, 1381.³⁴ F. JOHN NORWICHE and F. John Lakynhethé his confrere were committed to the Tower of London, June 8rd, 1402,³⁵ being probably implicated in the political troubles of Henry IV.'s seizure of the throne: they were probably soon liberated, for the latter was settled at Norwich in 1420. F. JOHN TYCHEBORNE received the pension of his convent, November 15th, 1417, and that for the provincial chapter, June 21st, 1423; but in the latter transaction it is not stated that he was prior.³⁶ F. JOHN MARKANT or Markham frequently received the pension from February 29th, 1415-6 to November 3rd, 1428, and in 1426 is set down as prior.³⁷ The later custom of the exchequer to make payments by issuing tallies on the receivers of the national revenues has preserved the names of priors, which would have been lost only for the legal processes which were required to realise the payment of the pension. F. ROBERT GAZELEY sued the late sheriff of Shropshire, in the Michaelmas term, 1455, for the debt of 58*s.* 4*d.*³⁸ F. NICHOLAS MERYELL, in the same manner, November 23rd, 1463, rescued 6*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* from the late sheriff of Beds. and Bucks.;³⁹ in 1475, he was at Lynn,⁴⁰ and being again back at Cambridge, had the bishop's faculties, December 5th, 1487, for hearing confessions.⁴¹ F. WILLIAM EDMUNDSON became prior about 1465: in 1469, he sued the late sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk, May 15th, for 100*s.*, and the late sheriff of Beds. and Bucks., in October, for 6*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*,⁴² the latter again, May 8th, 1472, for 40*s.*, and the late sheriff of Devon, May 11th following, for 60*s.*⁴³ He was also provincial whilst he was prior till 1478. F. JOHN MIRELL received the pension, October 28th, 1477.⁴⁴ F. HENRY was empowered, May 29th, 1491, by the master-general, to receive all of the *city* and *diocese* of Cambridge to the graces of the order, under the convent seal.⁴⁵ F. ROBERT JULLYS, while he was prior, proceeded B.D. in 1508, and D.D. in 1510, at Cambridge, and on each occasion certain exercises were dispensed with.⁴⁶ F. JOHN PICKERING being prior was empowered by the master-general, July 5th, 1525, to take the degree of B.D. in any

²⁷ Exit. scac. pasch. 2 Edw. II., m. 8. ²⁸ Ibid. mich. 3 Edw. II., m. 1.

²⁹ Ibid. pasch. 17 Edw. II., m. 10. ³⁰ Ibid. pasch. 10 Edw. III., m. 14.

³¹ Ibid. pasch. 23 Edw. III., m. 1. ³² Ibid. pasch. 40 Edw. III., m. 20.

³³ Ibid. pasch. 5 Edw. III., m. 10. ³⁴ Claus. 3 Hen. IV., p. 2, m. 15.

³⁵ Exit. scac. mich. 5 Hen. V., m. 5: pasch. 1 Hen. VI., m. 9.

³⁶ Ibid. mich. 3 Hen. V., m. 8 to mich. 7 Hen. VI., m. 3.

³⁷ Placita coram baron. de scac. Trin. 34 Hen. VI., m. 1, 10.

³⁸ Ibid. mich. 8 Edw. IV., m. 44d. ³⁹ Reg. mag. gen. ord. Romae.

⁴⁰ Cole's MS. vol. XXVI. ⁴¹ Placita coram baron. de scac. pasch. 9 Edw. IV., m. 26.

⁴² Ibid. pasch. 12 Edw. IV., m. 5d. ⁴³ Exit. scac. mich. 18 Edw. IV., m. 8.

⁴⁴ Reg. mag. gen. ⁴⁵ Cooper's Athen. Cantab.

university, after a rigorous examination by learned men, and with the assent of the province ; and July 25th, 1527, after having been licensed by the provincial chapter, to receive the insignia of S. Th. Mag. ; and he proceeded at least B.D. in the former year, at Cambridge. He was subsequently prior of York, and in 1586, took part in the Pilgrimage of Grace, for which he was committed to the Tower of London, condemned for high treason, and May 25th, 1587, was hung, drawn, and quartered at Tyburn.⁴⁶ F. ROBERT BUKENHAM or BUKNAM studied at Cambridge, where he proceeded B.D. in 1524, and then went for further courses to Bologna. In 1526, he was sent back into England, being commissioned along with F. John Hopton, August 4th, to restore strict observance in the province : and July 25th, 1527, with Pickering, he had the master's licence to become S. Th. Mag. in any university. He commenced D.D. at Cambridge in 1531, and being made prior here was one of the leading opponents of Hugh Latimer in the university. Being compelled at last to fly, he withdrew straight to Edinburgh. Thence he went with a companion, at Easter, 1535, to the convent of the order at Louvain. He has been accused of being concerned with his friend Henry Phillips in the treacherous arrest of William Tyndal, who was burnt for heresy, October 6th, 1536, at Vilvorde. But a letter of Thomas Theobald, a spy in Cromwell's service, written from Antwerp, July 31st, 1535, to Cranmer, clears him of the charge. This Theobald wormed himself into familiar communication with Phillips, who assured him in this matter "that ther was no ma' off his cownsell but a monke off Stretford abbey besydes London called gabriell Don'e, whiche at that tyme was stwendt in Lovayn, and in hovse w^t this foresayd Harry Phylleppes." Buckenham wrote a work *De reconciliatione locorum S. Scripturae*, the MS. of which is in the English College at Rome.⁴⁷ F. WILLIAM OLIVER was made prior early in 1534, but was soon displaced by the influence of Cranmer, for preaching in favour of the papal supremacy.⁴⁸ F. GREGORY DODDS was the last prior.

Of the religious, scanty indeed are the particulars which have been gleaned concerning them. F. John Bristol received, March 22nd, 1308-9, in the exchequer, 10*l.* for the general chapter at Saragossa, and 40*s.* for his expenses in going to it : in 1317, he was elected provincial.⁴⁹ F. Richard Bachon or Bakun was appointed, September 15th, 1397, vicar of the visitation of Cambridge. Henry Cosswy had licence, January 9th, 1475-6, to choose a confessor twice a-year, and also in time of sicknes and in necessity on a journey to wear linen. F. William Smith was empowered, June 20th, 1490, to dwell in any convent, with the good will of the president ; and F. John Laknam, March 10th, 1496-7, to be out of the order, or to have a chapel and chantry.⁵⁰ The following members of this community were ordained by the bishop of Ely :—in the great chapel of St. Mary by his cathedral, December 28rd, 1486, *deacons*, Robert Tomson, John London, Patrick Dolinge ; *priest*, William Lobbes : in the great chapel of Downham, March 11th-14th, 1488-9, *acolytes*, John Cooke,

⁴⁶ Reg. mag. gen. Cooper. Cotton MSS. Vitell. F 12.

⁴⁷ Reg. mag. gen. Cooper. Cotton MSS. Galba B 10. ⁴⁸ Cox's Cranmer, vol. II.

⁴⁹ Exit. scac. mich. 2 Edw. II. m. 8. Ex Tab. mag. gen. ⁵⁰ Reg. mag. gen.

William Person; *subdeacon*, James Best: in the same chapel, September 19th, 1489, *subdeacons*, Robert Ferne, Nicholas Foldon; *priest*, Matthew Jerard: in the church of St. Mary outside Trumpington Gates at Cambridge, March 17th, 1491-2, *priest*, Geoffrey Morgan: in the chapel of Downham, May 28th, 1496, *subdeacons*, Richard Beverley, William Mortoft; *deacon*, Thomas Pecok; *priest*, John Arborow: in the same chapel, September 24th, 1496, *deacon*, Richard Beverley; *priest*, Thomas Pecok: in Jesus College, *acolytes*, Walter Norfor, Thomas Blownsham, Thomas Chesterford, Gilbert Rose, William Chatr', Thomas Henley, Thomas Swillington, William Peynter, John Awger, Robert Thornham, Robert Frauncis, Richard Perne, Peter Pratt: in the parish church of Wivelingham, December 20th, 1516, *priests*, Robert Tompson, Robert Cressener, Ro. Grome: in the chapel of St. Mary within his cathedral, June 6th, 1517, *subdeacons*, James Dryver, Robert Skefforthe, Thomas Sutton; *deacon*, William Wakefield; *priest*, Thomas Charnocke; at which time F. John Coo pledged himself to the bishop, to show him before the next ordination the indult from the Holy See, by which his friars were exempted at their ordinations from showing letters dimissory or examination: at Downham, December 19th, 1517, *deacon*, Thomas Maye; *priest*, John Dryver. Numerous other Dominicans appear in the lists, but without any *habitat*.⁵¹ One "D. Theodoric' fr ordinis p'dicitor' natus Cantabrigie" made a pilgrimage to Rome, and was received, in *forma nobilium*, January 8th, 1504-5, at the Hospital of the English.⁵²

The church of the friars was a noted sanctuary, greatly frequented in its time. The brothers and sisters of the guild or confraternity of St. Peter of Milan and St. Ursula and her virgin-martyrs paid special devotion to the high altar, and the faithful supplied it with much furniture. The bishop of the diocese, May 7th, 1491, granted an indulgence of forty days to all, who being penitent and confess devoutly visited it on the Monday after Palm Sunday and Easterday, on the vigil of the Assumption, on the Sunday after the feast of the relics and of the dedication of the altar, etc., from the vigil to the second vespers inclusive, and lent a helping hand towards the repairs.⁵³ There was also in the church a celebrated Image of our Lady of Grace, which attracted pilgrimages from all the country around, especially at the great fair of Sturbridge in the neighbourhood, which was held September 28th yearly, and continued for three weeks.⁵⁴ The library of the convent was visited by Leland, about 1536, who noted here:—

"Fyzaker super 4^{or} libros sententiarum, duo justa volumina.
O altitudo divitiarum."

Barptolemeus Anglicus Franciscanus de proprietatibus rerum.
Biblia in lingua vernacula.

Commentarii Nicolai Triveti super Valerium de non ducenda uxore. *Mulier si primatum habeat.*⁵⁵

(To be continued.)

⁵¹ Cole's MSS., vol. XXVI. ⁵³ Records of the English College at Rome.

⁵² Cole's MSS., vol. XXVI.

⁵⁴ Miscellaneous Letters, temp. Hen. VIII., 2nd series, vol. XXXV., no. 118.

⁵⁵ Collectanea, vol. IV.

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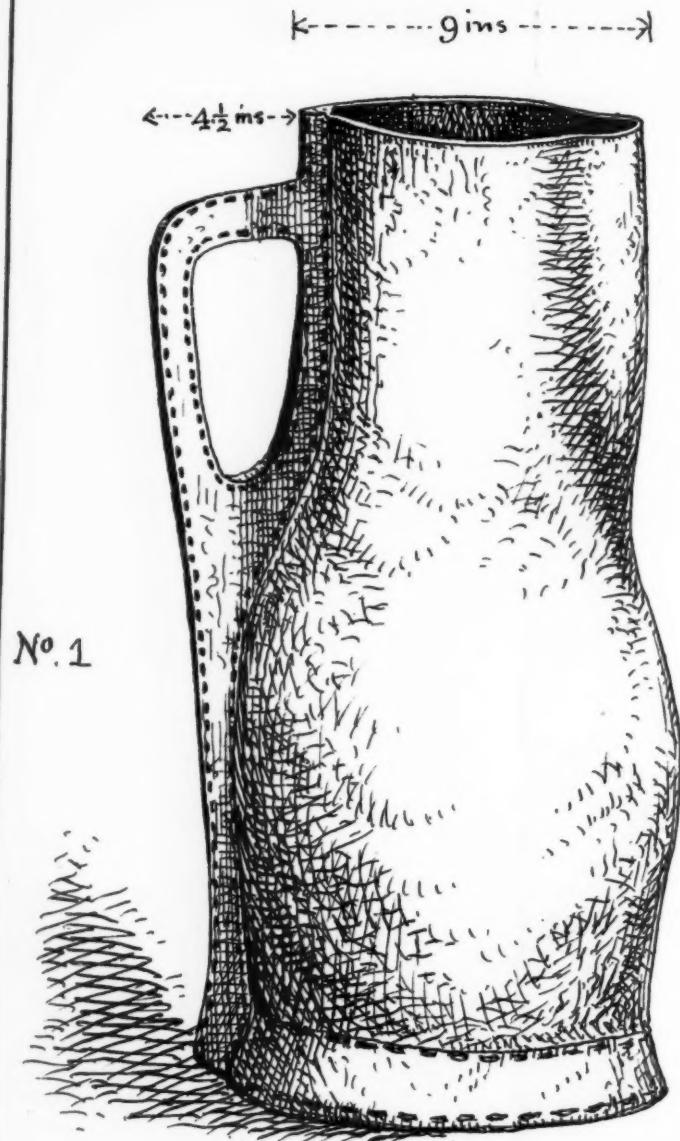
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No. 2

"BLACK JACKS" No. 1, BELONGING TO THE CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY. No. 2, FROM KENSINGTON PALACE, NOW IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

A FEW WORDS ON BLACK JACKS AND BOMBARDS.

BY LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A., ETC., ETC., ETC.

(Continued from page 74.)

HAVING devoted some few pages in the last number to a consideration of the "Leather Botells" once so generally in use in our own country, I now, as promised at the conclusion of that article, proceed to say a few words on the "Black Jacks" and "Bombards" of the same period. These vessels, formed, like the "bottles," of leather, were in vogue among our forefathers as pitchers for bringing liquor to table, or for carrying it for ordinary supply, and were in high repute for their lightness, strength, durability, and cleanliness.

The "Black Jacks" were of various sizes, formed of strong leather, of the same kind, and in the same manner, as the leather bottles, and were occasionally ornamented in the same way as they were. They were usually made of one piece of thick leather, firmly stitched up the back, with a circular bottom, also of leather, stitched in in like manner, and a handle of the same material fashioned and made particularly hard and strong, of, usually, three or four thicknesses of leather. In some instances the leather was left entirely uncovered both inside and out; but in others a coating of pitch was run over the inside; and this served to prevent even the bare possibility of any leakage, and at the same time formed a kind of glaze on the surface.

Allusions to the Black Jack and Bombard are of frequent occurrence in old ballads, and in the productions of the old writers, including the "immortal Will"; and, indeed, like the "leather botells," whole ballads, and of considerable length, have been devoted to their praise. Thus in that rare and delightful book, *The Westminster Drolery*, in the second part, issued in 1672 (the first part having appeared in the previous year, 1671), and on pages 94, 95, the "Black Jack" is the theme of the rhymster who in no measured phrase extols its qualities and uses. Of this curious ballad I am favoured with the following *verbatim et literatim* copy, specially made for me by our greatest living authority on ballads and ballad-lore, the Rev. Joseph Woodfall Ebsworth, F.S.A., the learned and erudite editor of the Bagford, Roxburgh, and other collections in the Ballad Society's publications, and of several works of a similar, important and special character. It is entitled, "In Praise of the Black Jack," and runs as follows:—

IN PRAISE OF THE BLACK JACK.

1.

BE your liquor small, or as thick as mudd,
The cheating bottle cryes, good, good, good,
Whereat the Master begins to storme,
'Cause he said more than he could performe,
And I wish that his heires may never want Sack
That first devis'd the bonny black Jack.

2.

No Tanker'd, Flaggon, Bottle nor Jugg
Are halfe so good, or so well can hold Tugg,
For when they are broke or full of cracks,
Then they must fly to the brave black Jacks,
And I wish that his heires may never, etc.

3.

When the Bottle and Jack stands together, O fie on't!
The Bottle looks just like dwarfe to a Gyant:
Then had we not reason Jacks to chuse,
For this'le make boots, when the Bottle mends Shooes!
And I wish that his heires, etc.

4.

And as for the Bottle, you never can fill it
Without a Tunnell, but you must spill it,
Tis as hard to get in as 'tis to get out:
Tis not so with a Jack, for it runs like a spout.
And I wish that his heires, etc.

5.

And when we have drank out all our store,
The Jack goes for Barmo to brew us some more;
And when our Stomacks with hunger have bled,
Then it marches for more to make us some bread.
And I wish that his heires, etc.

6.

I now will cease to speak of the Jack,
But hope his assistance I never shall lack,
And I hope that now every honest man
Instead of Jack will y'clip him John:
And I wish that his heires may never want Sack,
That first devi'd the bonny black Jack.

When reprinting both parts of *The Westminster Drollery*, in 1875, at Boston, Lincolnshire, the Rev. Mr. Ebsworth annotated the above song in an *Appendix*, pp. Ixiv. to lxvi., to the following effect:—

"This is a short version, possibly all that was originally written, of the Black Jack Song, but more probably a condensation. Readers will be glad to regain the other verses, which appeared in print twelve years later. They commence with reference to the avowedly recent and quaintly humorous song of 'The Leather Bottel.' That song is attainable elsewhere, and has been reprinted by Mr. William Chappell, in his *Popular Music of the Olden Time*, p. 514. Cans of wood, glasses fine, black pots, flagons, are shown to be of small account in comparison with the Leather Bottel, for holding drink. It has continuity of usefulness, moreover; like the first experiments in armour-plated ships, which were declared to be safe investments of capital, they being warranted to last for ever, and that afterwards each might realise half its cost when sold as old iron. Thus with the Leather Bottel,

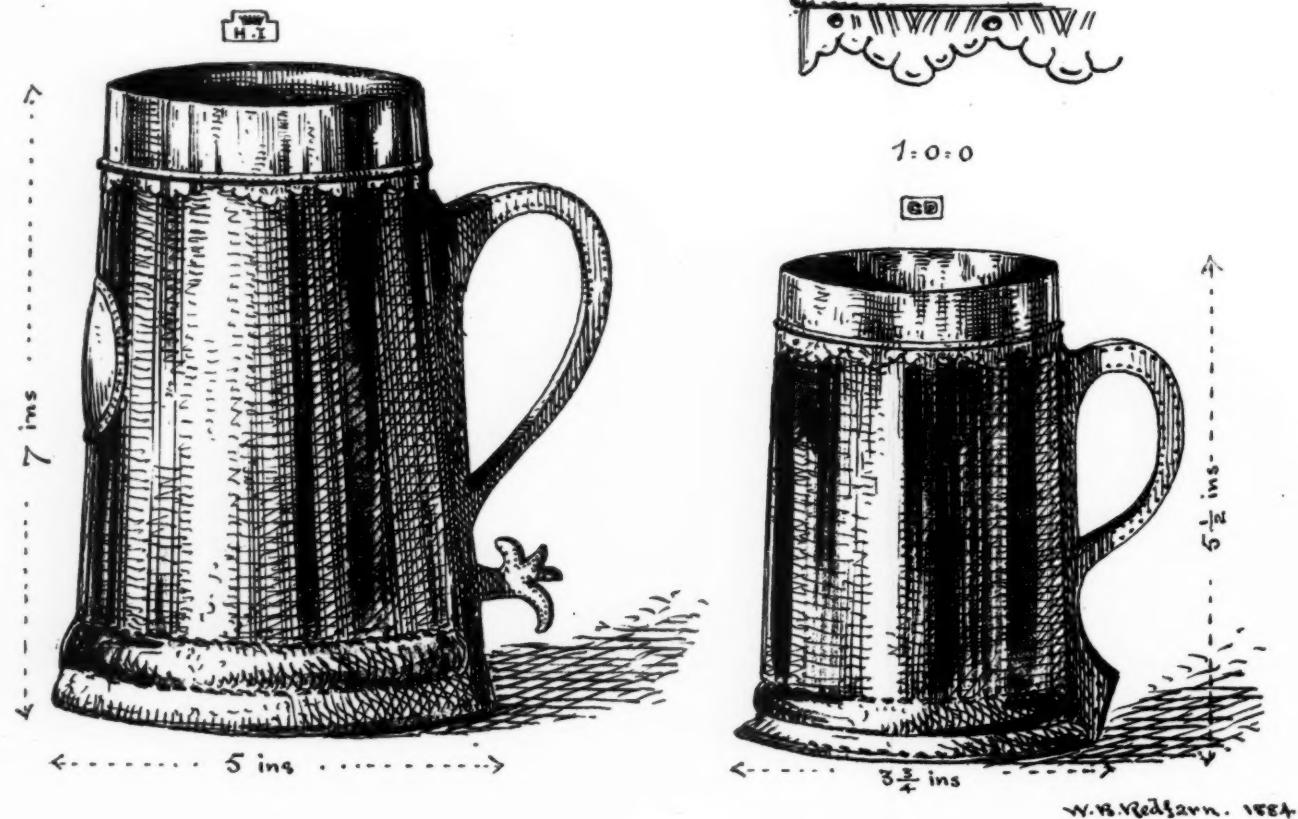
" And when the bottle at last grows old,
And will good liquor no longer hold,
Out of the side you may make a clout,
To mend your shoes when they're worn out;
Or take and hang it up on a pin,
'Twill serve to put hinges and odd things in.
So I wish in heaven his soul may dwell,
That first found out the leather bottel."

On this hint speaks our poet of the Black Jack, of which a splendid specimen is preserved in the Museum of the Scottish Society of

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LEATHER CANS STOUPS OR MUGS, SILVER MOUNTED, IN THE POSSESSION OF MR J. G. LEONARD, CAMBRIDGE.

Antiquaries, Edinburgh, big as though it were of ordinary Jack-Boots, 'two single gentlemen rolled into one.' [Of this, our engraving, from Mr. Ebsworth's drawing, will be given in the next number.]

THE BLACK JACK.

(1684 VERSION.)

1.

TIS a pitiful thing that now a days, Sirs,
Our Poets turn leather bottel praisers;
But if a Leather theame they did lack,
They might better have chosen the bonny Black Jack;
For when they are both now well worn and decay'd,
For the Jack than the Bottle much more may be said;
And I wish his soul much good may partake,
That first devis'd the bonny Black Jack.

2.

And now I will begin to declare
What the Conveniences of the Jack are;
First, when a gang of good fellows do mee^t,
As oft at a Fair or Wake you shall see't,
They resolve to have some merry Carouses,
And yet to get home in good trim to their Houses;
Then the bottle it runs as slow as my Rhyme:
With Jack they might have all bin drunk in good time.
And I wish his soul in peace may dwell,
That first devis'd that speedy Vessel.

3.

And therefore leave off your twittle twattie,
Praise the Jack, praise no more the Leather bottle;
For the man at the bottle may dance till he burst,
And yet not handsomely quench his thirst;
The Master here-at maketh great moan,
And doubts his bottle has a spice of the Stone;
But if it had been a generous Jack,
He might have had currently what he did lack.
And I wish his soul in Paradise,
That first found out that happy device.

4.

Because it said more than it could perform;
But if it had bin in an honest Black Jack,
It would have prov'd better to sight, smell, and smack.
And I wish his soul in Heaven may rest,
That added a Jack to Bacchus his feast.

5.

No Flagon, Tankard, Bottle, &c., so fit.. Tugg;
For when a Man and his Wife play at thwaks,
Ther[e]s nothing so good as a pair of Black Jacks;
Thus to it they go, they swear and they curse,
It makes them both better, the Jack's ne'er the worse;
For they might have bang'd both til[] their hearts did ake,
And yet no hurt the Jacks could take.
And I wish his heirs might have a pension,
That first produc'd that lucky invention.

6.

SOCRATES and ARISTOTLE
Suck'd no wit from a Leather Bottle
For surely I think a man as soon may
Find a needle in a bottom of Hay : [sic., not "bottle"]
But if the Black Jack a man may toss over,
'Twill make him as drunk as any Philosopher;
When he that makes Jacks, from a peck to a quart,
Conjures not, though he lives by the Black Art:
And I wish his soul, etc.

7.

Besides, my good friend, let me tell you, that Fellow
That framed the Bottle, his brains were but shallow ;
The case is so clear I nothing need mention,
The Jack is a neater and deeper Invention.
When the Bottle is cleaned the drags fly about,
As if the Guts and the Brains flew out ;
But if in a cannon-bore Jack it had bin,
From the top to the bottom all might have bin clean :
And I wish his soul no comfort may lack,
That first devis'd the bounching black Jack.

8.

Your leather bottle is us'd by no man
That is a hair's breadth above a Plow-man ;
Then let us gang to the *Hercules-pillars*,
And there visit those gallant Jack-swillors,
In these small, strong, sower, sweet, mild, stale,
They drink Orange, Lemon, and *Lambeth Ale* :
The chief of Heralds there allows
The Jack to be of the antienter House.
And may his successors never want Sack,
That first devis'd the long leather Jack.

9.

Then for the bottle you cannot well fill it,
[Etc., See verse 4 of *Teat*, the same until "a spout ;"]
Then burn your bottle, what good is in it ?
One cannot well fill it, nor drink nor clean it ;
But if it had bin a jolly black Jack
"Twould came a great pace, and hold you good Tack,
And I wish his soul, etc.

10.

He that's drunk in a Jack looks as fierce as a spark
They were just ready cockt to shoot at a mark ;
When the other thing up to the mouth it goes,
Makes a man look with a great bottle nose ;
All wise men conclude that a Jack, new or old,
Though beginning to leak is however worth gold ;
For when the poor man on the way does trudge it,
His worn out Jack serves him well for a budget :
And I wish his Heirs may never lack Sack,
That first contriv'd the Leather black Jack.

11

When Bottle and Jack stand together, eye on't,
The Bottle looks just like a dwarf to a Gyant :
Then had we not reason [of] Jacks to chuse,
For this will make Boots, when the Bottle mends shooes
For add but to every Jack a foot,
And every Jack becomes a Boot.
Then give me my Jack, thor's a reason why,
They have kept us wet, and they'll keep us dry ;
I now should cease, but as I'm an honest man,
The Jack deserves to be called *SIR JOHN*.
And may they ne're want for belly nor back,
That keep up the Trade of the bonny black Jack.

This final verse, the eleventh, partly agrees with the final verse of *The Westminster Drollery* text ; and partly with the third verse of the same. In controversy regarding the respective merits, whether Leather Bottel or Black Jack be the better, we see that, as usual, very much indeed "may be said on both sides."

Shakspere alludes to the Bombard or Black Jack in the first part of "King Henry the Fourth," in the 4th scene of the 2nd Act—the amusing scene at the "Boar's Head" Tavern,

in Eastcheap, wherein Prince Henry turns the tables on Falstaff, and describes him as "that trunk of humours; that bolting-butcher of beastliness; that swollen parcel of dropsies; *that huge bombard of sack*; that stuffed cloak-bag," etc., etc. And in the second scene of Act II., in "The Tempest," Trinculo is made to say, "Here's neither bush nor shrub to bear off any weather at all, and another storm brewing; I hear it sing i' the wind: Yond' same black cloud, yond' huge one, looks like a foul bombard that would shed his liquor. If it should thunder, as it did before, I know not where to hide my head: Yond' same cloud cannot choose but fall by pailfuls."

Again in the third scene of Act V. of "King Henry VIII.," on occasion of the tumult in the Palace Yard, occurs the following passage between the Lord Chamberlain and the Porters:—

Chamberlain. Mercy o'me what a multitude are here!
They grow still too; from all parts they are coming,
As if we kept a fair here! Where are these Porters,
These lazy knaves? Ye have made a fine hand, fellows:
There's a trim rabble let in: are all these
Your faithful friends o' the suburbs? We shall have
Great store of room, no doubt, left for the ladies,
When they pass back from the christening.

Porter. An't please your honour
We are but men; and what so many may do,
Not being torn a pieces, we have done:
An army cannot rule 'em.

Chamberlain. As I live,
If the king blame me for't, I'll lay ye all
By the heels, and suddenly; and on your heads
Clap round fines for neglect: you're lazy knaves;
And here ye lie baiting of bombards, when
Ye should do service.

In the "Taming of the Shrew," Act IV., in scene one, a hall in Petruchio's country house, Grumio says:—"Why, therefore, fire; for I have caught extreme cold. Where's the cook? is supper ready, the house trimm'd, rushes strewed, cobwebs swept; the serving men in their new fustian, their white stockings, and every officer his wedding garment on? Be the Jacks fair within, the Jills fair without, and carpets laid, and everything in order?" And Curtis answers, "All ready, and therefore, I pray thee, news?"

Heywood, in his "Philocothonists," 1685, thus alludes to these vessels of leather:—"Small Jacks we have in many ale-houses of the cities and suburbs, tipt with silver, besides the great black jacks and bombards at the court; which, when the Frenchmen first saw, they reported, at their returne in their countrey, that the Englishmen used to drink out of their bootes;" and Bishop Hall, in his "Byting Satyres," 1597, speaks of people charging "whole bootes-full to their friends welfare." The boot—the enormous boots that reached above the knees, known as the "Jack Boots," of course—to which the Black Jack and Bombard, or Bumbard bore an imaginary resemblance, here alluded to by Heywood and by Hall, gave rise to the common saying that "He's in his boots!" "Had his fill of his boots!" or the like, when a man is overcome with liquor, the meaning simply being that, like the porters in Shakspere's "Henry VIII.," the drunken fellow had been "baiting of bombards" and Black Jacks; or, as

Kennett has it, after a learned disquisition on the origin of Butt, Boot, Bottle, Booth, etc., "From the same old Gallick *Bouts*, leather continents of wine, came our English *Boots*, of the same substance and some similitude. So as there was more witt than is commonly apprehended in the repartee of Erasmus to Sir T. More, *Bibitur ex ocreis*. This makes me think of a country proverb, Such a man has got in his boots, *i.e.*, he is very drunk, or has been at a drinking-Bout." To "give the boots," in the sense in which the expression is used in the "Two Gentlemen of Verona," is, according to Halliwell, to make a laughing-stock of one.

From the term Bombard, or Bumbard, as a vessel for carrying liquors, those who so carried it were called "Bombardmen," or "Bomborts," and this among sailors got corrupted into Bumboat, and Bumboat-man, for those whose duty it was to convey and serve out provisions and liquors. There can be little doubt, however, that the leather Bombard—a Jack of gigantic proportions—derived its name from the "great gun" among cannon, the Bombard—a piece of short, thick, clumsy ordnance, with a large mouth, some of which were capable of carrying a ball of three hundred pounds weight—to which in shape it bore no little resemblance.

Among instances in which Black Jacks and Bombards are alluded to by our old writers, as quoted by Cuming, is the old song of "Times Alteration," which, while professing to describe the fashions of the latter half of the fifteenth century, says :—

Black Jacks to every man
Were fill'd with wine and beer ;
No powder pot nor can
In those days did appear.

Leather pots (*ledder pottes*) are mentioned in the "Household Book" of the Earl of Northumberland, in 1512; and Taylor, the "Water-poet," in his "Jack o' Lent," 1630, speaks of—

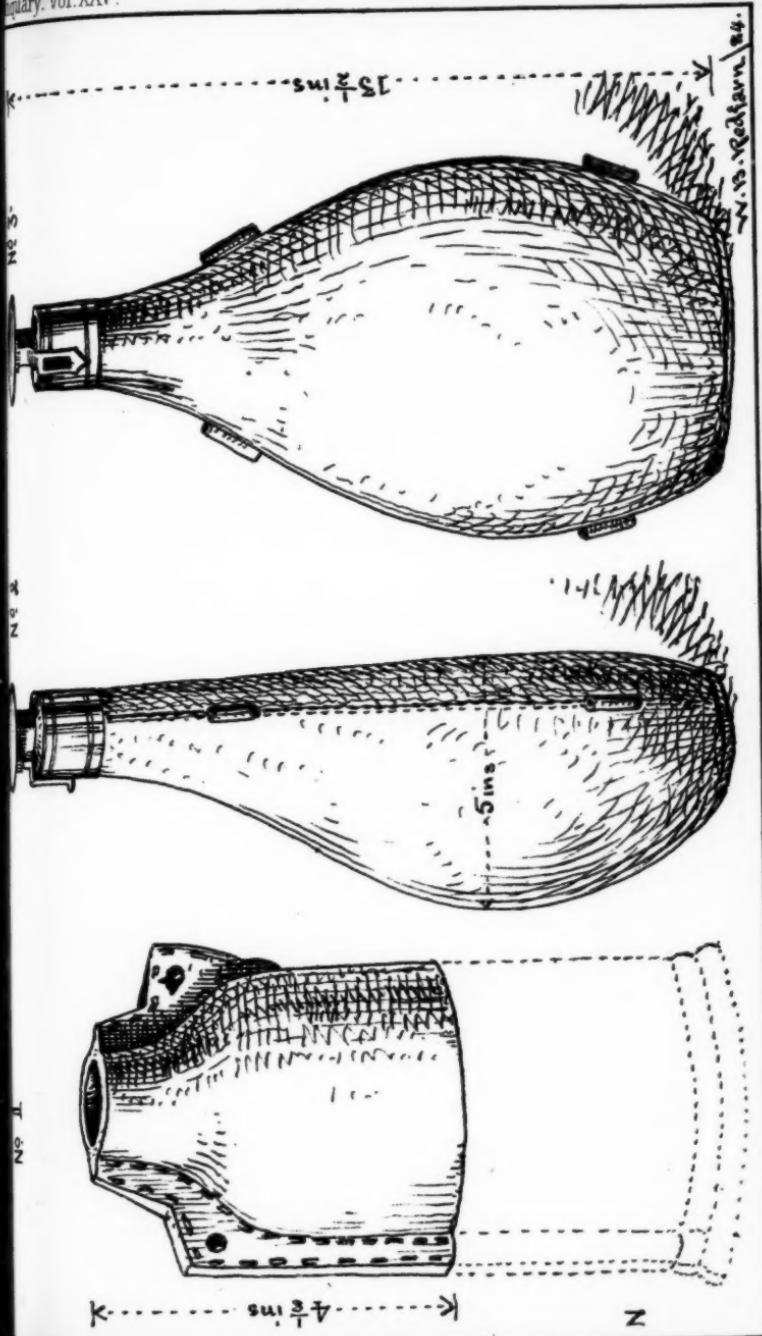
. . . . blacke Jacks at gentle buttery bars,
Whose liquor oftentimes breeds household wars.

Again, in Wilkins' "Miseries of Infforced Marriage," 1607, Ilford says to the clown, "How now, blue-bottle, are you of the house?" and receives the reply, "I have heard of many black-Jacks, Sir, but never of a blue-bottle;" and in a drinking song of Whiteway's, 1618-84, we read that :—

The black Jack, the merry black Jack,
As it is toss on high-a,
Grows, flows—till at last they fall to blows,
And make their noddles cry-a.

In Brome's "Jovial Crew; or, The Merry Beggars," 1641, one of the stage directions is :—"Enter Randal and three or four servants, with a great kettle and black jacks, and a baker's basket, all empty;" and into Randal's mouth are put the words :—"We have unloaded the bread-basket, the beef-kettle, and the beer-bumbards."

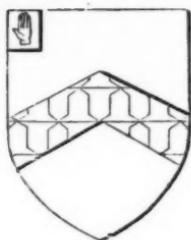
(To be continued.)



LEATHER BOTTLES IN THE POSSESSION OF MR. J. G. LEONARD, CAMBRIDGE.

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KNIVETON CHURCH, CO. DERBY, AND THE KNIVETON FAMILY.

BY THE REV. W. M. HEATHER, B.A.,
Vicar of Cauldon and Waterfall.

THE village of Kniveton lies on the road leading from the town of Ashbourne to Wirksworth and Alfreton. It is three miles distant from the former place. As to its situation, it may well be described as a valley amongst the hills. The new ordnance survey gives the height above the sea at the base of the church tower as 700 feet; and rising from the churchyard itself by a gradual slope is a hill whose summit is marked as 1,000 feet above the sea-level. The top of the hill is planted with thriving larch and beech trees, and is called by the natives "Madge's Boose," or "Madge's Booth." Why so called it is impossible now to determine. The writer, however, has heard two legends—the first, that a witch named Madge once lived there; the second, that in days gone by a damsels of the house of Etlow, named Madge, pined with unrequited love for a squire of the Saxon family of Okeover, located on the Staffordshire side of the Dove. Unable to hold any closer intercourse with him, she was fain to satisfy her longings with the sight of the spot where the unappreciative swain had his abode. Whether there is any foundation of fact in this legend we know not. Anyhow, from "Madge's Boose" there is to be seen one of the most extensive views it has ever been our lot to chance upon. For many miles to the south the eye wanders over the rich pasture lands lying between Ashbourne and Derby; to the east there is an excellent view of Staffordshire; while to the north the moorlands on both banks of the Dove, extending in the direction of Newhaven and Buxton, are plainly visible. At the foot of the elevations lies the small decayed village of Kniveton, well sheltered by trees, and thus affording a strong contrast to the bleak stone-wall country that lies to the north and east of the parish. We use the term decayed advisedly, for it is now an almost unknown place, and the bustle and life that once must have animated it has long since departed from it. Now it is inhabited by small farmers and freeholders, who derive a scanty subsistence from the soil; but once it was the abode of the powerful family of Knivetou, who, indeed,

took their name from the spot. We intend, in this paper, to give a short account of its church and of the ancient family who once owned the soil.*

First, then, as to the church.

It is almost impossible to believe that the ingenuity of restoring churchwardens could have so debased the ancient structure. The church as it now stands consists of chancel, nave, south porch, and small tower surmounted by battlements, and a very diminutive stone spirelet, and is dedicated to S. Michael or S. John Baptist. (?) The whole of the exterior is cased with rough casting, or, as it is locally called, "slap-dash." The small tower is, perhaps, the least debased portion of the church. In the lower stage, the west and south sides have each a small E.E. lancet window; the upper, in the same sides, have square-headed two-light perpendicular windows of evidently late insertion. The entrance doorway to the nave is massive, and of undoubtedly Norman construction, though the moulding has suffered under the hands of the village whitewasher, painter, and mason. The windows in nave and chancel, with the exception of the east window and a small window on the south side near the porch, are now of the simple factory type. Probably they are perpendicular windows from which all tracing has long since been removed. The three-light chancel east window has altogether escaped mutilation, and has recently been filled for the second time with stained glass by Mr. Stafford, in memory of his mother. We say, has been filled a second time—for when Bassano was here early in the eighteenth century he states that the lights were filled with painted glass. Our Saviour on the Cross occupies the centre compartment, while to S. John and the Blessed Virgin were assigned the other two. It would be interesting to know when this glass was taken away. The eighteenth century was more an age of indifference than of Puritanism. Probably it was sold to pay for whitewash, slap-dash, or some other churchwarden improvement. In the south chancel window is a fragment of stained glass and a coat of arms of the Kniveton family. This coat of arms was removed some years since from the east window, and is now wrongly put together owing to the ignorance of the glaziers. One word now as to the low window on the south side, close to the porch. The base is about two feet from the ground—its height two feet—the head quite square—the width not quite a foot on the outside. For what purpose was this window? From its situation it could not have been intended for the purpose of giving a view of the altar. Was it used for the hearing of confessions? or is it probable, as suggested by a neighbouring antiquary, that an image of the Virgin was placed on the opposite interior wall with a light burning before it, and that this window was used for gazing

* The arms of the Knivetons have been various. In the reign of Edward I Sir Henry Kniveton bore a chevron between three knives; another bore *gules*, a bend *vair*, *argent* and *sable*; in the reign of Edward III. Sir Henry Kniveton bore a bend *vairo* between six crosses formée; and those borne by the baronets of the family (as engraved at the head of this article) were, *gules*, a chevron *vaire*, *argent* and *sable*.—[Ed. "RELIQUARY."]

upon it or praying before it? There is a similar window, we believe, at Alsop-en-le-dale in the same county. In the south wall, on the right of the entrance, is an extremely rude crucifix, carved on a stone let into the wall. The crucifix is now covered for preservation with a sheet of glass. The font is of thirteenth century date, and stands on a group of six columns. On it is the date, 1663. Some years ago, a legend running thus, surrounded the bowl : "Mr. Thomas Gaunt replaced this font, 1663." All but 1663 has now been chiselled out. Mr. Thomas Gaunt, in 1668, gave the second bell, which bears the inscription, "God save the King." His birth and burial are recorded in the register of the parish. The roof of nave and chancel is formed of thick oak beams, ceiled between, and is almost flat. The exterior roof is of lead, and is probably the roof referred to in the following extract from the parish register :— "1699. Church new roofed this year. Isaac Greatorex, minister." The arch separating the nave from the chancel is of a very poor description. There are no windows whatever on the north side of the chancel—a feature to be remarked in several North Derbyshire churches. It only remains to be added, that from time to time in the course of the last twenty years the interior of the church has been re-seated and re-floored, and that it is now, at any rate, decent and fit for the performance of Divine worship.

Before leaving the church, and turning our attention to the family, mention should be made of the extremely beautiful communion plate, given in 1641 by the Lady Frances Kniveton. It consists of a silver gilt flagon of unusual size, with paten and chalice. The chalice might well be used by our modern church furnishers as a model, so exceedingly chaste and elegant is its design. The chalice and flagon bear, on the underpart, this inscription—"The gift of Lady Frances Knifton (*sic*) to Knifton Church." This distinguished lady also gave a similar set to Bradley, Osmaston, Mugginton, Kirk Langley, and Ashbourne churches. The Ashbourne set has disappeared.

The earliest register begins in 1592 and ends in 1800. There are many entries relating to the Kniveton, Gilbert, Pegge, and Hart families. With regard to the church property, the rectory was appropriated to the Dean and Canons of Lincoln—they transferred it to the Lichfield Chapter, and they in their turn (1549 A.D.) granted the whole of their glebe and tithe to Ralph Gell, of Hopton, reserving for themselves an annual payment of £5 per annum, with £8 for the maintenance of the minister or curate. They also retained the ecclesiastical jurisdiction until such peculiars were abolished some forty years ago.

The Kniveton Family.—We do not know how early the Knivetons gave up Kniveton as their principal residence. Certainly, as may be seen by the parish register, some members of the family were residing there at the commencement of the civil war between Charles I. and his Parliament. The ownership of the property then remained with the head of the family, Sir Andrew Kniveton, until after the civil wars, for he sold it at that period to a certain Mr.

Lowe. Sir Matthew de Knyveton was living at Bradley Hall A.D. 1301, and his eldest son, Sir Henry, represented the county of Derby in Parliament in the reign of Edward I., his name being the first recorded knight of that shire. Sir Matthew's second son, Matthew, became the owner of an estate at Mercaston in the parish of Mugginton, and there they remained until the extinction of the elder branch at Bradley, when they removed thither. The last of the elder branch at Bradley was William Knyveton, born 1551 A.D. His sister Dorothy married Francis Smith, and her children became the representatives of the elder branch. On the death of William Knyveton, the estates passed to William Kynveton of Mercaston, who was created one of the first baronets A.D. 1611. Sir Gilbert Knyveton married Lady Frances Dudley, one of the five daughters of Sir Robert Dudley, Duke of Northumbria, and son of Sir Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester. Lady Frances was thus the granddaughter of the celebrated favourite of Queen Elizabeth. The Earl, as is well known, was twice married—first, to Amy, daughter of Sir John Robsart, whose sad story is so graphically described by Sir Walter Scott in Kenilworth; and secondly, to a daughter of William, Lord Howard. His second wife was the mother of Sir Robert Dudley, the father of Lady Frances Knyveton. This lady, wife of Sir Gilbert Knyveton, was the magnificent donor of the church plate already mentioned. Sir Gilbert died 1641, and was succeeded by his son Andrew. Andrew Knyveton was the last of the family who succeeded to its splendid estates. He lost his all in the sacred cause of loyalty and truth. Many more illustrious names have been recorded in the pages of the history of those sad times; but no name is more worthy of being rescued from the oblivion into which it has fallen than that of Sir Andrew Kniveton. He was Governor of Tutbury Castle for the King, and so brave a stand did he make that Tutbury Castle was one of the last places in the kingdom taken by the Parliament's army. While there, he was twice visited by the King—the first time in May, 1645, and again in the August of the same year. On the second occasion Charles stayed on the road at Ashbourne, and the entry still remains in the register of that church:—"1645, August, King Charles came to the church and many more, and talked with Mr. Peacock." Bad food brought disease into the garrison at Tutbury, and the gallant Sir Andrew was forced to surrender on June 26th, 1646. The downfall of this family, which had for so many years played so considerable a part in local history, was now near at hand. Sir Andrew was so heavily fined by the Parliament that he was obliged to sell his estates. Bradley, Osmaston, and Sturston were sold to Francis Meynell, alderman and goldsmith of London; Kniveton to Mr. Lowe; Hopton, which was divided between the Knivetons and Gells, to the Mr. Gell who owned the other half. Thus was the ruin of the family completed. Sir Andrew's son was rewarded with a place as Gentleman Usher in the court of Charles II. for his father's devotion in the cause of loyalty. The name itself is not found in the Baronetcy after the early part of the eighteenth century, and is now only to be met with

in the name of the place from whence the family sprang, or borne by some humble individual following an equally humble occupation.

Before closing this account it will be well to place on record the material monuments of the Kniveton family still remaining, so far as they are known to the writer.

At Kniveton there is the coat of arms on the south chancel window already mentioned. At Bradley there is a carving on the north wall of the arms of Thomas Knyvetone and Jane Leech, his wife. We are sorry to say that this sculpture has been painted in modern times in gaudy colours—presumably by the brush of the village painter. At Mugginton there is an altar tomb of a very interesting character. Bassano, in his Church Notes, gives the following as the inscription upon it:—"Rictius Knyveton dñus de Mercaston et Underwood et Johannes uxor ejus, qui quidem Rictius obiit—die—A Domini MCCCC." A good deal of this inscription is now gone, and one of the brass effigies has disappeared. It is thought that it found its way to the omnivorous museum of a well-known local antiquary. We visited this church on a wet day in May of this year, and were sorry to find that the rain was pouring in at the time upon the ancient monument. With the exception of the Knyveton Chapel, the rest of the church where the old family so often must have worshipped in days gone by was carefully restored and looked after. The transept, it seems, is now the private property of the present owner of the Knyveton estate in this parish. In Ashbourne Church there is a tomb with a canopy in memory of Robert Kuyveton, son of Sir John Knyveton, Knight, of Bradley. The writer is not aware of any other remaining monuments in the county of Derby belonging to the Kniveton family, though, doubtless, more there may very well be. In S. Giles' Church, London, there is a monument to Lady Frances Knyveton bearing this inscription:—"In memory of the R^t Hon^{ble} Lady Frances Knyveton (wife of Sir Gilbert Knyveton, of Bradley, in the County of Derby, Bart.), who lyeth buried in the chancel of this Church. She was one of the 5 daughters and co-heirs of the R^t Hon Sir Rob^t Dudley K^t Duke of the Empire, by the Lady Alice his wife and Duchess."

Such, then, is a very imperfect account of Kniveton Church and the Kniveton family. It is well that in this utilitarian age such families should not be altogether forgotten. For when we think of their greatness, or perhaps view the remains of their dwellings and the churches that we owe to their piety, we may be tempted to ask ourselves these questions—Were the dark ages so very dark after all—was the prosperity of rural districts in those days so much less than now, when the favourite quack nostrum is that every man shall own and be maintained by his own plot of ground? At any rate, the consideration of the history of our great families will enforce the simple lesson of the transitoriness of all things human, and that with other great and noble things our own little individuality will soon be swallowed up in the stream of time which carries all things away with its sweeping and irresistible current.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PARISH REGISTERS OF GLASTON,
CO. RUTLAND.

COMMUNICATED BY JUSTIN SIMPSON.

(Continued from page 96.)

BURIALS (COMMENCING 1556).

1556. Thomas Stiles, Sept. 20.
 Thomas Layce 30 Dec. Annes L. 6 July 57.
 1556-7. Thomas Murdoeke, Mch 8.
 John Barker 8 Mch. Jane B. 22 June 57. John B. 28 Aug. 57. Margaret
 B. 18 Jan. 57-8.
 1557. Thomas Segrave Apl. 22.
 1558. Margaret Wymarke Apl. 5.³⁰
 1559. Ellyn Barker 29 Apl. Jane B. 18 Aug. 64. Alice B. 22 Mch. 66-7. Isabel
 B. 18 Apl. 73. Ellen B. 1 July 77.
 1559-60. Thomas Markham, Mch. 12.
 1560. Edward Rose, Oct. 8.
 1562. M^r Isabel Catesby Aug. 6.
 1562. M^r William Collye, Nov. 22.⁴⁰
 1564. Margery Darkenall Oct. 4. Ant. D. 1 Mch 72-3.⁴¹

³⁰ Everard Digby, of Stoke Dry, esq. (ob. 21. Jan., 1509-10), eldest son of Sir Everard D. (slain at Towton, 1461), married Jaquetta Ellis (ob. 29 June, 1483). Rowland D., of Welby and Sheldon, esq., their (fourth or fifth) son, married Anne, daughter and heir of Rt. Athby, and relict of John Sheldon, of Welby and Sheldon, and had issue one son (John) and five daughters, of the latter Anne (second daughter) married Robert Sherard, of Lophorpe . . . fifth daughter married Wymarton (! Wymark), of Rutland. John D., the son of Rowland, married twice, the second wife being Jane, daughter of Thos. Ramsey, of Hitcham, Berks.; their fifth daughter, Dorothy, married Nicholas Bury, of Whissendine, Rutland (Nichol's *Leicestershire*, Vol. II., pt. 1, p. 261). In the Rutland Visitation of 1618-9 Dorothy Digby's husband is called George Berie.

⁴⁰ Probably son of John C., of Lubenham, co. Leicester, who married Anne, daughter of . . . and was, according to the Visitation of 1618-9, the first of the family who settled here.

⁴¹ This family and Mr. Ant. Colly, the elder, is named in the will of Edw. Ireland, of Liddington, co. Rutland, gent., made 10th March, 1569-70. "My body to be bur. where it shall please God to call me, but if I die in Rutlands then to be bur. in Liddington church nigh to my wife Mary. All my lands in Eaton near East Retford, co. Notts. late bought of Edw. Blacknoll be sold by M^r Ant. Colly the elder, and M^r John Hunt of Lindon the elder, esqs. I require them that if Sir Edward Blacknoll now Vicar of Bisbrook will either buy it for himself or prefer some kinsman of his being of that name & so preserve it to remain in their name, or if not then to be sold for the most money by my exors., & 40s. to be given to him for charity, & the rest be applied for the purposes of my will. To Edward son of Geo. Ireland of Liddington the house which George lives in in L. & yard of copyhold land, & his father to distribute for 7 years every year to the poor of Liddington 6s 8d for the souls of me, Mary my wife, our friends with all christian souls. To my dau. Anne & her heirs all my lands & tenements in Uppingham & the fields, in default of issue to remain to Kenelm Digby, M^r Ant. Colly, the elder, M^r Jno. Hunt the elder and M^r John Flower (of Whitwell) the elder, esqs. on trust. To said dau. all lands &c. in Morecott according to fine levied by me & her mother Mary, also my lands in Bisbrook als Bisbrook, Seaton, Glaston, & Liddington. The land in Bisbrook let unto Jno. Tokey for 2/- yearly, to be given to 8 or 4 poor widows of Uppingham who are past 50 years of age to buy them winter garments of fyse yearly who may wroughtsafe all together in the church of Uppingham three several times in the year, that is to say on All Souls' day, Holly rood day & Christmas day yearly to say in the honour & in devout remembrance of the 5 principal wounds of our Saviour Ihesus Christe 5 times, the pater noster 5 times, the salutation of the angels to the Virgin Mary called the Ave Maria, & once their belief, viz the 12 articles called the Creed with such good devotions as God shall give them grace to do it & ending with request of God's mercy unto the souls of me a poor wretch, and Mary Ireland my wife & the souls of all christian people. If any doubt arises hereafter respecting the true meaning of any part of this my will it shall be set right and determined by Kenelm Digby, John Hunt & Anthony Collie, esqs., any two, or the survivors of them. To Kenelm Digby 6 of my latin books which he

1565. Bridget Collye Apl 3.
 1570. Thomas Watson, July 25. Henry W. 12 Mch, 77-8.

list to take, whereof my latin primer with the silver clasp to be one. To my brother Mr Anthony Collie one horse colt. To Mr John Hunt, one gelding, the best that I have. To Mr Flowers one brooding mare. To my coz John Darknall 6 of my beasts. To Mr Geo. Chesilden my best coat. To my brother Mr Michael Catesby my best gown, jacket and doublet, & his bedfellow one of my wife's best gowns. To my coz Anne Hodgett of London, 1 heiforth. To my coz Kenelm Watson one . . . Jack (?) et which I made for myself. To my dau. Ursula Digby 1 heiforth. Item I will that Mr Kenelm Digby esq., Mr Geo. Chesilden, gent, being feoffees of confidence & standing seized of one house & 1 yard land in Liddington with the appurts being copyhold shall stand & be seized thereof to dispose the same as before mentioned. Residue of goods &c not bequeathed to my dau. Anne & exors. (same as before named), & they to take the custody of my lands till she is 21 or married by the consent of Mr Anthony Collie, Mr John Hunt, & Mr John Flowers her godfather had in writing, or then she shall loose the benefit, & the same bestowed on works of & deeds of charity as they think good. She shall be ordered by my brother her uncle Mr Anthony Collie, Mr John Hunt & John Flowers, & the rents received by them to bring her up in virtuous education & learning. To my said dau. a cross of gold which was her grandmother's & afterwards her mothers & one hoop of gold. I will that the cottage in Piasbrooke which Robert Dilworth dwelleth in being leased unto me by my lady Drewrie & Mr Henry D her son shall have 3 poor widows dwelling in the same during my term after a convenient warning given unto the said Robert after my dec., & towards their maintenance I give 2 milch kine to be pastured & kept of my farm in Pisbrook which is in mine own occupation & of the little close belonging to the said cottage & the rent of the said cottage during the time belonging to the house of Stokefaston (Stockerston), Leics., I will shall be paid to my exors. Item I will that Robt. Cooper my servant shall be a coadjutor to this my last will & testament, the others taking security of him that he will faithfully perform the same. To Edw. Row one of my geldings. To Robt. Cooper my best iron bound cart & wheels, & 1 young filly. To my maid Joan Lacie 40s & to the rest of my servants as is (hereafter) set down. To Robt. Dilworth 1 heiforth & as much hay as will winter her. To my tenant John Tokye, 1 qr malt, 1 half a quarter of barley. To Richd Catesby, gent, the son of Mr Michael, 1 cow. To George Ireland 1 cow. To Laur. Keighes' wife 1 cow. To every poor householder being cottiers in Uppingham, Bisbroke, & Liddington, 1 strike of corn & 4d in money. To Bisbroke church (for) the reparations of the ornaments of the said church for the service of God 26s 8d to be paid at any time within 4 years after my dec by the discretion of my exors. To Mr Ant. Collie the younger all my books of law. 11 May 1570. I will to Rowland Durande, gent, all my cottage, lands, tenements, & appurts in Barroden, co. Rutland, & to his heirs for ever, if dau. Anne after my dec. enter & put out & expel the said R. D. the said R. D. shall have the said house in Uppingham where Morrell Cooper now dwelleth & all the lands belonging thereto. All my lands &c in Bisbroke, Eston and Glaston, co. Rutland, to Anthony Collie the elder, esq., John Hunt, gent., from the day of my dec. unto the end of 11 yrs paying to my heirs £5 6. 8 by half yearly payments, they to see repairs kept & done thereon. 3 Dec 1570. Debts which I owe & am bound well & truly to pay. To Thos. Brown's wife of Mantion money which she took to my late wife to keep for her till she required it, which is all paid but £3. Thos. Meadows of Uppingham my tenant that which remains unpaid of the money, viz £12 which I borrowed of his wife when I bought my land of my brother Catesby in Bisbroke, so remaineth now unpaid 30s. To my servants Wm More 6 sheep & 10s in money, William Cantrill, a young colt or filly, with 6 ewes at discretion of my exors & 20s, besides my livery coat & some of my apparel mete for him. To Agnes my housekeeper at Bisbroke 6s. Schedule declaring the intent & meaning of me Edward Ireland for the disposing of my land bequeathed by this my will in remainder to Mr Kenelm Digby, Mr Anthony Collie the elder, Mr John Hunt of Lindon, the elder, Mr John Flower the elder esq., that the said lands bequeathed, if God's pleasure so be that my said lands come into the possession of them, or any of them surviving them, that they or any of them, or the survivors if any (of) them chance to remain living, or their right heirs after their departure shall in convenient time within the space of 2 or 3 years at the furthest, shall establish the said lands & assure the same by such lawful means as the laws of the realm may be suffered & done towards the erection of a free school at Uppingham for the virtuous education & bringing up of youth therein in learning to continue for ever & that these gentlemen aforesaid shall & may lawfully take as well for their pains in this doing as other charges defrayed in & about the same according to their good discretion & conscience, viz of the rents or other convenient profits issuing of the said lands &c or of any my other goods remaining &c.

1572. Isabel Dallamore Sept. 1.

1574. M^r Anthony Colly Dec. 9.⁴²

These be the names hereafter following of those that were at the delivery of this my last will & testament of Mr. Edward Ireland, viz Renige Hunt, Humph. Freebody, William Peck, Wm Dente, Thos. Holmes & William Cantrell. Debts due to me Edward Ireland the 20 Feb 1569 (70) as followeth, one—Somerbye which hath my land in Eaton, Notts., in farm for certain years yet enduring oweþ me by the indenture of the same demise made to him by Edw. Blacknoll due at Martinmas last past £3. 6. 8. Mr. Michael Catesby 26s 8d. Robert Tampon of Barrodon by his bill obligatory remaining in my desk £3. 10. 0. John Ireland of Langham of money lent upon the payment of his fine to my Lord Cromwell £4, for the which he left a gage with me viz 1 silver salt with a cover parcel gilt and 7 silver spoons all which gage remaineth in the custody of my coz M^r John Darkenole to my use. I will that my servants shall be honestly considered besides my portions to them already bequeathed, & especially those that have taken pains about me in this my sickness &c Pr. 30 June 1571 in P.C.C. by Ralph Browne, notary public on behalf of the exors named. (Rec. Holney 27.) Everard Digby, Clk. *comp. pro. primit* for Lyndon Rectory 18 July 23 Eliz (1581) & for Glaston 6 Aug 24 Eliz (1582).⁴³ “ 1593. William Cooke, gent. & Mary Darknall, mar. Bapt's 1594 Jane Cooke, dau. of William Cooke, gent., 27 May. 1599. Dorothie Cooke, dau. of William Cooke, gent., 20 Oct. *Bur's* 1621 John Cooke, the son of Mr. William Cooke, 18 Oct. 1644-5. William Cooke, gentleman, Jan. 24. 1647. Mrs. Mary Cooke, Oct. 25. Lyndon, p. r. In Glaston p. r. this 1602. Anne, dau. of Mr. William Cooke, bapt., May 14.

“ His will, dated 28 Oct. 1573, 15th Eliz, in which he designates himself as Anthony Colly, of Glaston, co. Rutland, esq. My body to be bur. at the discretion of my exors, but if I die at Glaston or near to, I desire to be bur. at the other end of the chancel of the north side with my ancestors, where lieth also my first wife and divers of my children. To my eldest son Anthony my manors of Glaston, & Gloriston co. Leic. with all the appurtenances & to his heirs male for ever, in default to the heirs of my son John, & (dauis) Margery Flowers, Anne Withers, Mary Slough, Dorothy Darknall, Jane Andrees (Andrews), Isabel Forest, & Alice Collie equally, or in default to the right heirs of me the said Ant. C. To the mother church of Peterboro' 3/4, the parish church of Glaston in recompense of tithes forgotten towards reparations of the same 6/8. To my dau. Kate Darknall 100 mks, dau. Alice Collie 400 mks. To Kate Cranwell alias Colly now living in the custody & keeping of Jone Christopher at Godeby, co Leic. 100 mks. Annuities payable out of the manor of Gloriston (The lordship of Glooston, Leic., came from the Ishaws to John Colley, who appears by an inquisition taken at Market Bosworth, 14 Sept., 1519, to have died seized of the manor of Glooston, with the advowson of the church there, held of the king as of the honour of Leicester, by knight service. Sir Ant. C., Knt., a descendant, sold this lordship in 1632 to Thos. Brudenell, Baron of Staunton.—Nichol's *Leicestershire*, Vol II., pt. 2, p. 534) & gave legacies to other servants. I will that there shall be provided by my exors, at my charge one decent & fair stone of alabaster to be a ‘tome’ over me & my wife Kath, & one other over my wife Jeliana in the chancel of Gloristone, & one over the grave of Sir Ant. Skevington late parson of Glaston (Second son of Sir Wm. S., Lord-deputy of Ireland (ob. 21 Dec., 1584) by his first wife Margaret, daughter of Everard Digby, of Tilton, Leicester, esq. Joan, their eldest daughter, was a nun at Sempringham. Sir William S. married 2ndly, Anne, daughter of Sir John Digby, of Kettleby, Knt., whose eldest daughter, Cath. S., married Ant. Colley.—Nichol's, Vol III., pt. 1, p. 448), & one other stone over M^r Edw. Ireland & his wife in the church of Liddington, & one other stone over the grave of Willm. Blacke, late bayle of Glaston in the church of Glaston. Had enfeoffed son Darknal & others of a cottage in Gloriston & a close in that lordship called the Brake close after my dec. to use of my son John for the term of his life, with remainder to son Ant., until Michaelmas next after the s^td John shall accomplish the age of 21, at which time son Ant. shall give him 320 ewes to stock the same, for the next 3 yrs after my dec. pay unto him 20 mks yearly, & for the next 3 yrs after £20 yearly. Residue of personal estate to son Ant. at 21, should he die before, to son John, & should the latter die, which God forbid, then to my 2 sons in law, M^r John Flower & M^r John Withers for them to bestow the same upon the poorest of my kin, or to the augmentation of the living of any free school, hospital, or mending or repairing of any churches, bridges or highways within the county of Rutland, or to any poor aged persons, blind, lame, or impotent, or to the marriage of poor maids, but not above 20/ ea one, or a similar sum for any deed or deeds of charity, as shall seem good to them. Sons Ant. & John exors, my 2 sons in law M^r John Flower & M^r John Withers, & my very friends M^r Kenelm Digby & M^r John Hunt the elder (sup^s) requesting them to be good to my children & give to ea of the four last named £5. Wits. John

1575. M^r Anne Bingham Sept. 17.
 " M^r Forrest's child Sept. 24.
 1578. Tookeyes child, Dec 18.
 1579. M^r Collies child July 8.
 1579-80. M^r Collies child Feb. 4.
 " M^r Walter Colly Mch 6.
 1580. Thomas Palmer Apl 30.
 1581. M^r Collies child May 30.
 1581-2. M^r Dorcas Andrewes Jan 22.⁴⁸
 1582. M^r William Palmer, p'son of Glaston, June 7.⁴⁴

Darknall, Wm. Palmer, parson, Thos. Bingham, John Palle with other Pr 12 Feby.
 1574-5 (Pickering 8).

Court of Wards. Inquisitions post mortem. Vol. 24. Page 79.
 Rutland Anthony Colly.

Inquisition taken at Uppingham, 6 Sept. 35 Elizabeth (1593) before Edward Watson, Robert Brudnell, Thomas Moult, Esq^{re}, Francis Morgan, Esq^{re}, deputy feedaries of the said County, and Erasmus Dreyden Esq^{re} Escheator, after the death of Anthony Colly late of Glaston, Esq.

Anthony Colly and Elizabeth his wife were seised to them and the heirs male of the body of the said Anthony remainder to the right heirs of Anthony for ever of the Manor of Glaston and advowson of the church of Glaston, and of a certain messuage and lands and tenements with appurts called Fuished lands in Glaston, late in the tenure of John Wimarke formerly parcel of the priory of Fushima, co. Northampton, namely the said Anthony in fee tail remainder to the right heirs of Anthony for ever, and Elizabeth in free hold.

The said Anthony Colly the son (sic) and Elizabeth afterwards had issue male of their bodies lawfully begotten a certain Anthony Colly, now living. And the said Anthony Colly (the father) and Elizabeth his wife being seised of the aforesaid premises afterwards on 16 Feb. 34 Elizabeth (1591-2) died seised. And Elizabeth is alive at Glaston, and she is rightly possessed of the said premises.

And the tenements called Fuished lands are held of the Queen by fealty only in free soccage, and are worth per annum (clear) 23s 4d. And the Manor of Glaston is held of Henry Lord Cromwell now deceased as of his Manor of Okeham by the service of a knight's fee, and are worth per annum (clear) £12 3s. 4d.

And Anthony Colly the son of the said Anthony and Elizabeth, is son and next heir of the said Anthony, and was aged on the day of his father's death 2 years and more.

Court of Wards. Inquisitions post mortem. Vol. 26. Page 171.
 Rutland Anthony Colley.

A better Inquiry.

Inquisition taken at Uppingham, 22 January 39 Elizabeth (1596-7) before Anthony Fawknier Esq^{re} Escheator, after the death of Anthony Collie late of Glaston Esq^{re}.

Anthony Collie was seised in fee (of the premises mentioned in the previous Inquisition, Vol. 24. Page 79). The Jurors do not know of whom the Manor of Glaston is held. (The valuation of the premises and the tenure of Fuished lands are the same as in the Inq. mentioned above).

And there is a knight's fee in Glaston which is held of the Queen in Capite. And Humphry late Duke of Buckingham formerly held it. And it is worth by the year when it shall fall 100s.

Anthony Colley the son and next heir, now aged 6 years and more.

(N.B.—No mention of Elizabeth).

⁴⁸ Edward VI., by letters patent dated 8th May, in the third year of his reign, granted the rectory of Bisbrook to Sir Edw. Montague, Knt., Chief Justice, and to John Campinet, their heirs and assigns for ever, to hold in soccage as of the Manor of Geddington, co. Northampton, by whom it was on 6th July in the same year conveyed to Anthony Andrews and Dorothy his wife, and to the heirs and assigns of the said Anthony for ever.—Wright's *Rutland*, p. 34. M^r Dorcas was the eldest dau. of Ant. Colly and 2nd wife Julian.

⁴⁴ William P., Clk., comp. pro. primit for this rectory, 15th Sept., 1, P. and M. (1554). He was a son of William P., of Carlton, Leicester, esq., by his first wife Anne, daughter of Thos. Lovett, of Astwell, esq.; his second wife was Alice, daughter of Simon Norwich, of Brampton, Northamptonshire, esq., by whom he had three sons and one daughter, the former were Simon, of Braunston, Rutland (whose grandson Simon, ob. 23rd April, 1588, married for his second wife Bridget, daughter of Roger

1583. Mr Francis Richardson, Mch. 30.⁴⁵
 1584. Mrs Isabel Forrest May 31.⁴⁶
 1584. Mr Jane Collye, July 4.
 1584-5. Mr Collies child Jan 5.
 1585. Elizabeth Dudley, May 9.
 John Titoe, Aug. 22.
 1587. Rowland Skynner, Apr 3.
 Mr Jane Collye, Sept. 20.
 1588. Mr Matthew Collye, Sept. 18.
 1589. Henry Barker, June 8. Tho. B. 21 Oct 91. John B. 2 Apr 1601. Willm. B. 20 Mch 10-11.
 1589. Mr Edw. Norwich June 13.⁴⁷
 1591-2. Mr Ant. Colley, esq., Feb. 15.⁴⁸

Smith, of Okeham, esq., and a J.P.), Thos. and Roger, who are named in and legaties under the will of their brother William, dated 1st June, and proved 15th, 1582, in P.C.C. (25 Turwhit). "I William Palmer, Clarke, parson of Glaston. My body to be bur. in the chancel of Glaston, & desire that my wife do buy a gravestone at Leicester of the p[re]ce of 4 marks, & a memorial or me to be graven thereon & laid upon me. I give £5 to be lent the town of Glaston to be lent to the poor of the parish, so that they can & will put in good & sufficient sureties for the payment of the money at one court day appointed in the year to the churchwardens whom I will shall have the oversight & letting every year from year to year for ever. To the poor of Carlton £5 to be lent at the disposal of the chws in the same manner as Glaston. To every godchild that I have in Glaston and Carlton, 12d. To Elizabeth & Grace Palmer, ea 3s 4d. To Margaret the wife of Ralph Forman, 3s 4d. To Mr Collye & his wife ea £5 desiring them to stand friendly & to be good to my wife & children. To every servant in my house a lamb & an ewe. To John Weaver I give 20s to be bestowed upon the poor in bread and drink at my funeral. To the town of Glaston 20s to be delivered to the churchwardens & they to give 12d every year for the space of 20 years to be drunk on Cross Monday in their perambulation, also 20s to the town of Carlton to be bestowed in their perambulation. To my wife Margery Palmer als Smith, £40, either in goods, chattells or money at her choice. To Mr Howe, of Barroughden 40s desiring him to be good to my wife & children. To the mother church of Peterborough 6d. To Sir Jasper Howe 40s. To William Neale, clk., 6s 8d. Rest of my goods &c to my 5 children, viz., Anthony, William, Mary, Eliz., & Anne equally divided. Wife Margery Palmer alias Margery Smyth, sons Ant. & Wm. P., and brothers Edw. P. & Thos. Smyth of Carlton full execrs. To my brothers Thos., Roger & Simon P. ea. £5."

"Mr. Ant. Colly married secondly Julian, daughter of Cutbert Richardson, of com. York.

"Wife of Edw. Forrest, of Peterborough, and second daughter of Ant. Colly, and his (second) wife Julian.

"Probably a son of John N., of Brampton, co. of Northampton, esq., who died 29th Dec., 4 and 5 P. and M. Edward's will (undated) was proved in the P.C.C., 26th July, 1589, by Dorothy (buried here 17th Nov., 1595) his relict and sole executrix (Reg. 58, Leicester). In it he designates himself as "Edward Norwiche of Bisbroke, co. Rutland, Gent. My body to be bur. in the church of Bisbroke. To the mother church of Peterborough 12d. To my son Mark Darknall £10. The £20 which my brother John Colly oweth me I thus dispose of. To my daus. Mary, Eliz., Jane & Kata N. each £5, & to my dau. Anna 20 nobles of my own free gift besides her portion of £20 which her (grand) father bequeathed unto her. To the poor of the parish of Bisbroke 3s 4d., to the church 20d.; & to the poor of the parish of Glaston 2s 6d. To my goddaus., Norwich Dodd £5 on attaining the age of 18. To Richd Cooke sometime my servant £3. 6. 8. Rest of goods &c to wife Dorothy sole exrx. Witnessed to the signature of testator, Rowland Corbet, Anthony Colly, & William Praunte." (Praunce, a William P. comp. pro. primit for Lyndon Rector, 8 Feb., 33. Eliz. (1590-1) and Gue. P., formerly of St. John's Coll., Camb., and Rector of Lindon was there bur. 6th Oct., 1611).

"John C., of Glaston, Sheriff of the county, 1507-8, the father of Anthony, was found (Exc. 13 H.S.) at his death to have held the manor and advowson of Glaston of Edward Duke of Buckingham, as of his castle of Okeham, by Knight service. The like was found in 18 Hen. VIII., and that Ant. was his son and heir. Ant. C. served the office of Sheriff for this county in the years 1547, 51, 59, 68, and 76; and M.P. 1 Edw. VI., 1st Mary, and 1 and 2 P. and M. In a subsidy for this county, 13 Eliz., his land was assessed at the annual value of £35. In Vol. LXXIII., No. 13, of State Papers, Dom. Ser. (Eliz.) is a letter addressed to the Lords of the Privy Council from Henry, Earl of Huntingdon, and Kenelm Digby, written at Leicester, 12 Aug. 1,

1570, testifying to the inability of Anthony C., of Glaston, co. Rutland, to pay the loan of £50 levied upon him by virtue of a privy seal from her Majesty, and enclosing the reasons advanced by him for non-payment, viz., "by reason of its great cost cannot ride up to plead in person. Hath served with great costs and charges to himself twice in the wars with France, twice in Scotland, & 3 years in Holland. Hath served the county in every parliament for about 30 years, 5 times sheriff of this county which has been of great charge. Hath had 25 children which hath been very chargeable & at the present time over 5 preferred in marriage. Found both men and horses in the last rebellion in the north, at his own charge did furnish one light horseman, 1 corslet, 1 calver, & 1 billmarch which charges cost him above £22, & lastly did lend Queen Mary by privy seal £22. 10. 0. which as yet is unpaid." Ant. C., jun., was Sheriff in 1533-4. In the State Papers, D.S., Vol. LXXII, No. 4, is a letter from him to the Privy Council, dated Uppingham, 2nd July, 1534, in which he says, "have collected and sent up the sum of £8 which we have sent to Thomas Aldersley & Thos. Brasye, citizens and merchants of the city of London for the relief of Nantwich & beggyng the acceptance of the same as from the smalles shire in England." In addition to his own name are subscribed those of R. Smyth and Ant. Browne, J.P. From the same vol. of State Papers is one (No. 65) of some interest, which from its relating to a distinguished Scotchman will prove of some little interest and worthy of being placed on permanent record. "Maist it please yo^r honour to be advertised that there was at Glaston in the countie of Rutland apphended & brought before us one George Dowglas a Scottish prieste (as he saith) apparellid in course canves doublit & hose, & being demanded what pasport he had that he had a pasport of the Mayor of Dover & that it was taken awaie from him at Gravesend by a boye in his chamber in the night, & being searched we fownde no letters abowt him. Whervpon we sent him over to Apethorpe to Sr Walter Mildmay his honour, who returned him vnto us wishing in his letters that we should staine him vntill his examynacion in writing might be sent to yo^r honour & that we might heare from you. Whervpon we have sent hereinclosed his examynacion desiring yo^r honours direction how we shall further proceede in the said cause. ffrom Wing the xijth of August 1534. humbly yo^r honours at comandem^t Anthonlye Collie, Sherrife of (the) countie of Rutland, Jamys haryngton, Kenelme Dygby, R. Smythe, henry herenden." The letter is directed thus: "To the Right honourable Sr / ffraunceys Walsingham, Knight / principall Secretary to the / Quenes maistey geve / these w^t spedee." In another hand under the direction is this mem: : "Stamford the xvij daye of Auguste at viij in the night." The wax seal of arms are on a chevron 3 trefoils between as many torteaux. The enclosure runs thus: "Rutland. The examynacion of George Dowglas, Scott, borne in Edenburghe sone unto John Dowglas, Burgis of Edenburghe taken at Wing in the countie of Rutland the xijth daie of August A^o Dni 1534, before us, Anthonlye Collie, Esquier, heighe Sherif of the said countie, Sr Jamys harrington, knight, Kenelme Digbie, Roger Smith & henry herenden, Esquires, flower of the Justices of the quenes maist for the peace for the said countie assigned.

The said examinate being apphended at Glaston in the said countie for travelling without a pasport & brought before us being examined confesseth as followeth, videlicet. That about Julie last past he came from Anwerp to flushing & sayled from flushing to Callis for feare of the spanyards being besides Graveling & Dunkirk. And from Callis the same night sayled to Dover & was by the wate betweene flushing and Callis robbed by pirates who robbed the self same tyme a bote of Dover laden w^t Rye and oþer victuals. And at his landing at Dover one M^r Barnes one of the Maist^rs of the quenes maisties Shippes was there p^tsent. And that he went to the Mayor of Dover & had a pasport to passe into Scotland eith^r by sea or by lande. And at Graves End a boye lay in (the) chamber w^t him staled his dublitt and the pasport yt w^tch dublitt a Scotsman callid Gilbert Ryule dwelling in Gravesend gave him the same night, & so went to London & there talked with a Schoolmaister callid M^r Moukaster & requested him to gett him a pasport by that token that he hath an vber vnd^r him which ys a Scott. And from London (he) went to Oxford & there talked w^t Doctor Omphrey & desired a pasport of him & (who) sent a sadler, a Scotte dwelling in the same townes to M^r Vicechaunceller to p^cure a pasport but could gett none. And from thence came to Northampton & so into Rutland because he had aquaintance in Rutland having kept a latin schoole in Northluffenham in the said countie abowt sixtene yeres last paste which upon our owne knowledge ys trew that he hath been ther schoolm^r. And being demanded wheth^r he were priest or no, he answered that sithense his going owt of Rutland abowt ten yeres past he was made priest at Parys at Nostredames Church, & whin a quart^r of a yere aft^r he was made priest he went into flaundr^s & kept school in diuy^r places there & red Philosophic and Arithmetickie & such like. And now being desirous to passe into his country was robbed by the sea as before he saith. And furth^r he saith that he ys known to M^r Archibald Dowglas sone to the Lord of Whittingham in Scotland who as he saith ys now remayning in London, & that M^r Archibald Dowglas & this

- 1591-2. Mr Rowland Wymarke, Mch 6.⁴⁹
 1593. Eliz. Randell, May 6.
 1593-4. Thos. Markham, Feb. 5.
 1595. Dorothy Norwiche Nov. 17.
 1596. Henry Herrenden, June 20.⁵⁰
 1596. Mary Jonson, Aug. 25.
 1597. John Tookey Oct. 1.
 1598. Margaret Dudley, Sept. 22.
 1603. Mr Thos Bingham June 10.
 1604. William Hutton, Curate, Aug. 3.
 1605-6. Thomas Brudenell, Gent. Feb. 15.⁵¹
 1608. Zippola Greene, gen., Aug. 3.
 1610-11. Elizabeth Tookey, Jan 9.
 Lucy Brudenell, Mch 5.⁵²
 1615-6. Robert Sisson, Feb. 11.
 1621. Ant. Slye, Aug. 30.
 1622. David Larratt. Mch. 31. Richd. L., 28. Sept. 22. David L. s. of David,
 27 Feb., 25-6. Isabel L. d. of David 25 May 27.
 1622. Geo. Crowder of Halifax, Yorks, a traveller, Dec. 28.
 1622-3. William Barker, Mch 9. Margery B., wid. 9 Apl. 23.
 1627. David Colly, s. of Sir Ant. C. Nov. 9.
 1629. Clement Toquy an ancient widdower, May 10.
 William Moore, gentleman, about the age of 90, father unto the parson's
 wife was bur. in the upper part of the chancel, northward, Sept. 3.
 1631. Anne d. of Sir Ant. Colly, May 31.
 1632. Walter s. of Sir Ant. Colly, July 26.
 Isabel Sison als Cooke wife of John S. Dec. 6.
 1633. John Palmer, s. of Richd. Apl. 7.
 1634-5. Mr William Billingsley, Rector of this parish of Glaston, Feb. 9. [W. B.
 was presented to this living by the King, 18 Dec., 1605, as Anthony Colly was a
 minor.]
 1635-6. Hercules Bright, Feb. 8.
 Mary Guest, wid Feb. 9.⁵³
 1636. Mrs Avelina Bacon, als Billingsley died 14 bur. 16 May.
 In this year William Bacon was Curate, and in 1639 Daniel Larratt, Chw.
 1636. Jane Clapole of Morcott, June 15.
 1636. The Lady Colly wife of Sir Ant. C. Dec. 21.
 1639. William Colly, s. of Willm. C. esq. Apl. 26.
 1640. Robt. Ridlington of Edyston, Aug. 21.
 1640-1. Sir Ant. Colly, Knt., Mch. 2. [In 26 Car. I. (1640) he joined with William,
 his son & heir, in a conveyance of divers parcels of land together with the advowson
 of the church of Glaston to Edw. Andrews, of Bisbrooke, esq., the rectory is since
 conveyed over to Peterhouse, Camb.—Wright's *Batland*, p. 65.]

examynate were brought vp schollars vnder John Dowglas Archebishop of St. Andrewes vncle to the said Examynate who saith he ys of the house of Byngedward of the Earle of Anguise his house, & desiered of us to have a pasport." The examinant signed his name in full in a clear and bold hand under his own confession, and on the left side of the paper are the names of the Sheriff and the four justices of the peace.

⁴⁹ R. W. was second son of John W., of Luffenham, Rotel, and his wife, fifth daughter of Rowland Digby, of Welby and Sheldon, Leicestershire. R. W.'s only daughter and her Mary married Thos. Brudenell, of Glaston, fourth son of Ant. E., of Glatphorne, Northamptonshire.

⁵⁰ Henry H. was doubtless a member of the Morcott family of that name. Henry H., Gent., was a contributor of £25 to the national defence on the occasion of the Spanish Armada. In the State Papers, Dom. Ser. Eliz., is a commission dated Westminster, 24th Feb., 1592-3, directing the name of Henry Herrenden to be left out as a J.P. for this county, and placing instead Ferdinand Caldecott (of Ketton).

⁵¹ Among the names of the gentry and others of this county who subscribed towards the defence of the country at the time of the Spanish Armada is that of Robt. Brudenell who contributed £25, but like other lists does not say where he was of.

⁵² Probably a daughter of Thomas B., whose burial is recorded above.

⁵³ Sarah, eldest daughter of Geoffrey Busby, of Barleythorpe, in this county, and Alice (Holland) his wife, married Whale Guest, of Ilston, co. Leicester.—Visit, 1618-9.

(To be continued.)



STONE CIRCLE ON THE MEAYLL, IN THE ISLE OF MAN.*

PASSING NOTES ON SOME STONE CIRCLES AND OTHER
REMAINS OF PAST AGES IN THE ISLE OF MAN.

BY LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A., ETC., ETC.

(Continued from page 112.)

The Stone circles and tumuli examined during the visit to the Island were comparatively few, time being, as usual, all too short to permit of others being seen. First and foremost amongst these is the grand, and, I may say, so far as my experience goes, almost unique, circle on the mountain called "Meayll," in the parish of Rushen. The situation of this remarkable burial place is wild and imposing in the extreme. Indeed, to use the words "sublimely grand" would not be too much in describing the position chosen by the primitive inhabitants as a last resting-place for those who were near and dear to them, and whom in death they honoured as in life they had loved.

The point upon which this circle lies, rising, as it does, between four and five hundred feet above the level of the sea, was, upon occasion of our interesting visit, attained by a most fatiguing up-hill, laborious, tramp among tangled gorse bushes, intermingled with the tough stems of lovely heather, and the short and sturdy shrubby little plants of the bilberry, intermixed with soft grasses,

* For the use of this engraving, and that of Rushen Abbey, I am indebted to the Messrs. Browne, of Douglas. It forms one of the many illustrations to their admirable "Guide."

delicate mosses, and flowering plants—but when the top was once attained, and the whole scene burst on the view, all idea of fatigue was at an end, and the eye, which had so far been occupied, while cast down, in picking the way, felt an instinctive relief, and fairly revelled in the wondrous scene spread out before it. Here, at our feet, lay the circle of stone cists, on which a couple of thousand or more years ago were deposited the bodies of the faithful dead, fragments of whose remains doubtless still lie exactly where the loving hands of their sorrowing friends then placed them—there, in the far off distance was the broad expanse of ocean merging into, and becoming, through no horizon-line being visible, part and parcel of the sky itself; here, far down below, that same ocean tremulous with motion, and of a colour vieing in clearness and beauty with “heaven’s own blue”—there the rocky coast with its myriad of sea-birds, and its numberless white-toned fishermen’s cottages ; here the most delicious of verdure and a perfect plant-jungle of nature’s own forming—there, standing out clear in the sea, rising up boldly from the eternal waters by which they are surrounded, the apparently inaccessible Calf of Man and the Chickens Rock—dark, sombre, and solemn in their solitariness and majesty.

Surely the people who chose this spot for the last resting place of their loved ones, must have been imbued with the most sublime of ideas, actuated by the highest and noblest of motives, and impelled by the most elevated of thoughts and aspirations ! Here, on the highest point of the mountain, breathing the purest and most health-giving of air, clothed in all its natural beauty of verdure, was the chosen spot of earth, in whose loving folds the dead could be laid, and there, right out into the dim and far-off distance, the sea which, while living, had been, not only their pride, but also a prolific hunting ground for daily food, and across which ships would sail, bearing friends from afar, who should see on their approach the elevated funeral-mound ; and above and around, the canopy of heaven, into whose unknown regions the souls of their departed dear ones would enter and await in silent suspense their own coming !

Of the circle itself, of which in 1870, I was enabled in my “Grave Mounds and Their Contents,” to give an outline plan, I prefer, out of courtesy to the High Bailiff of Castletown, Mr. J. M. Jeffcott, to give the particulars in his own words, rather than in any I might write. That gentleman, on occasion of our visit, not only acted as guide to the spot, but fully explained its plan and features, and those of other remains on Meayll. He says, the circle “is situated on a rocky eminence, about midway between Port Erin and Cregneese.* The spot is wild and desolate, and has probably undergone little change since the circle was first formed. In the immediate vicinity of the structure is a valley, which abounds with crags and slaty stones. From this valley is derived its local name, ‘Rhullick-y-lagg-shliggagh,’ i.e., ‘the grave-yard of the valley of broken slates’..... The circle is formed of cistvaens, arranged singly ; throughout the whole ring

* *Creg* a “rock,” and *neese* “below” : i.e., *Cregneese*, “Below the rock.”

two cannot be found placed side by side.

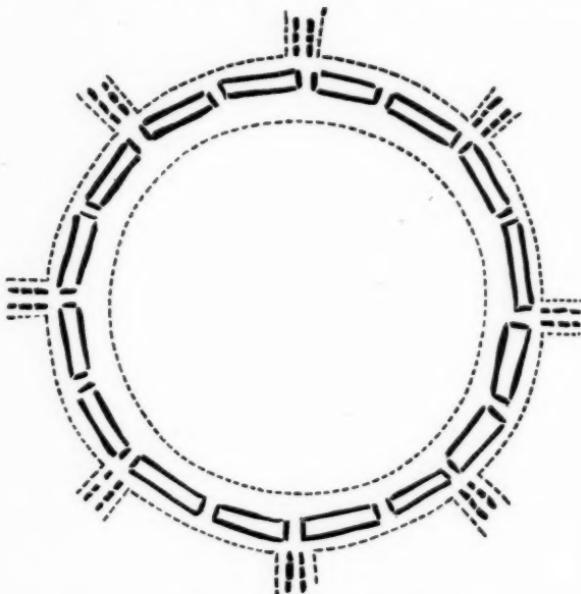


STONE CIRCLE ON THE MEAVILLE, IN THE ISLE OF MAN.

Some of them are nearly entire; and of these the imposts only are wanting. The grey flat stones of which they are composed were, doubtless, originally obtained close to the place where they now stand. Several of the stones are seven feet long, and some are upwards of three feet high. They vary in thickness from six to sixteen inches, and are of a very rude character. The width of the spaces which they enclose, varies from thirty-four inches to three feet seven inches. The circle has one novel feature deserving of special notice. At different points, two rows of stones are placed parallel to each other, outside of, and diverging from, the circle. These, at first sight, might appear to indicate passages into the interior; but after several careful examinations of the remains, I have no hesitation in saying that the spaces which they enclose were not openings into the structure, nor were they cists. The stones are unquestionably in their original position. The spaces enclosed by the several rows are nowhere more than two feet wide; and though opposite the

vacancies between the ends of the cistvaens, such vacancies seem to have been, at least in two instances, not more than fourteen or sixteen

inches wide, and, therefore, too narrow to have been used as entrances. The cistvaens were originally covered with turf and soil, combined probably with fragments of stone; and with their covering formed, I believe, a circular bank or elevated ring. The present appearance of the structure indicates clearly the former existence of an annular embankment; and when this was entire, the narrow openings between the ends of the cistvaens must have been closed. Moreover, if the spaces which I have described were entrances or avenues, why do they project five or six feet from

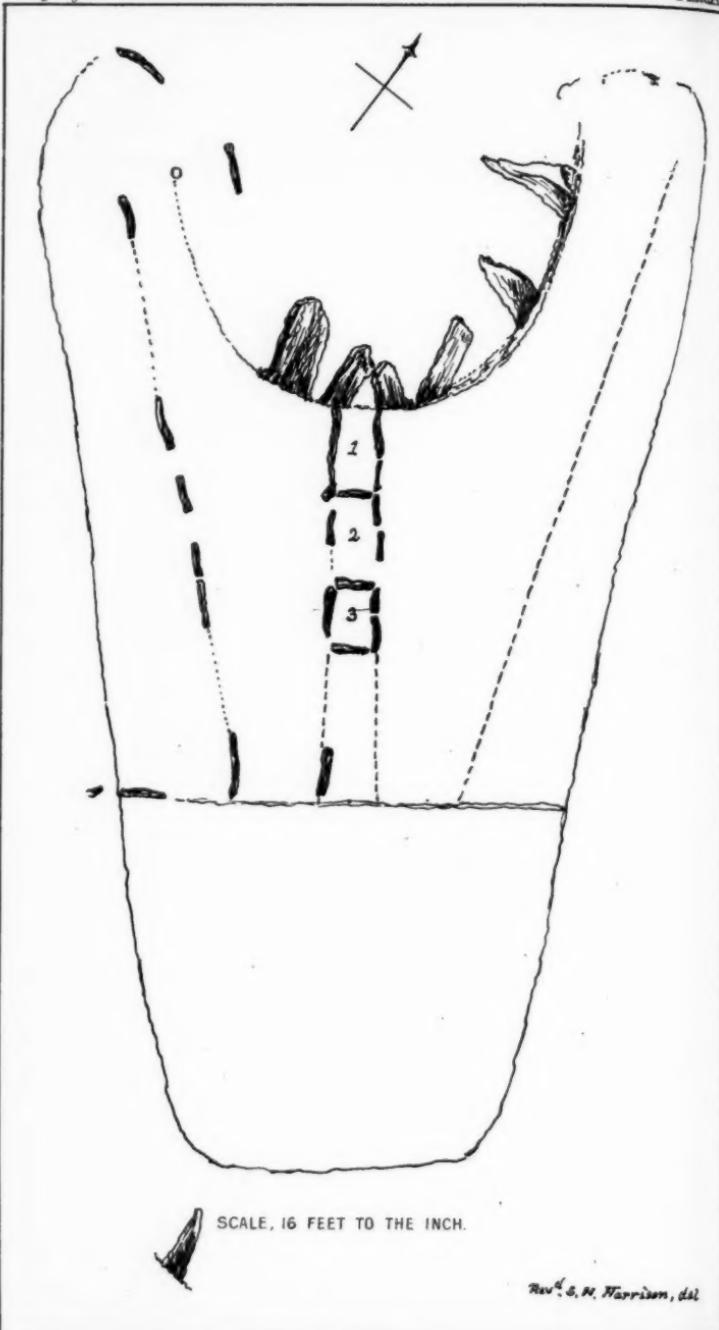


RESTORED PLAN OF STONE CIRCLE ON THE MEAYLL.

the circle? The manner in which the stones are placed does not warrant us in assuming that they formed cistvaens. Their character is distinct from that of the stones of which the cistvaens in the circle are composed. The double rows of stones were eight in number; four of these rows faced the points of the compass, the others divided equally the intervening portions of the circle, in the manner represented in the accompanying plan. Four are distinctly visible; one opposite the west, and another to the north-west; one opposite the north-east, and another the south. These diverging rows of stones must, I think, have been originally built upon, and have given to the circle, when entire, an asteriated appearance. . . . I have been informed that fragments of human bones have been taken from the

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STONE CIRCLES AND OTHER REMAINS IN THE ISLE OF MAN. 165

cistvaens on Meayll . . . Any cinerary urns, which may have been deposited in the cists, must long since have been destroyed. It might be interesting to excavate within the circle, but it is hardly likely that any valuable discovery could, by excavation, be made. Its whole area is covered only by a small quantity of soil ; the cistvaens stand upon rock."

From the restored plan it will be seen that the circle is composed of a series of stone cists, or sepulchral chambers, twelve or sixteen in number, and placed end to end ; but this number is not fixed with any degree of certainty. These cists have, there can be no doubt, each contained an interment, not, I am of opinion, by cremation (as supposed by Mr. Jeffcott), but by inhumation, the bodies being placed in the usual contracted position. From the outer circumference radiate eight other cists, or short galleries. The whole structure has been denuded of its covering, and the cists exposed and rifled. Doubtless, however, a careful, systematic, and well-directed examination might yet disclose features, and bring to light remains of interments, etc., that would be of interest.

Other sepulchral remains were pointed out during the visit, both on the Mull and on other parts of the island, but time did not permit of their examination. Among these were what are known as the "Cloven Stones"—the remains of a stone circle in the parish of Kirk Lonan—and the site of tumuli at St. John's, near to the Tynwald Hill ; in these latter some interesting relics were some years ago discovered and unfortunately dispersed ; some, instead of being carefully preserved on the island, finding their way to the Jermyn Street Museum, and others disappearing altogether.

GRAVE MOUNDS, ETC., NEAR RAMSEY.

During my stay on the island I, in company with my good friend Mr. Goss, had the opportunity given me by Mr. P. M. C. Kermode (to whom we were indebted for access to them, and for much kind attention), and his brother-in-law, the Rev. S. N. Harrison, of visiting and making a cursory examination of a tumulus, "Cronk Aust," near Ramsey, and also of a remarkable assemblage of stone cists, called "Cashtal-yn-Ard," in the parish of Maughold. In the first of these the tumulus itself had been cut through, and in great measure destroyed, in the formation of a road, and the remaining portion, and the raised land on which it had been made, was being rapidly carted away as sand. Several interments, including fragments of cinerary urns, calcined bones, and layers of charcoal had from time to time been found, and in the short half-hour we were enabled to devote to the remains of the mound, distinct traces of bones and layers of charcoal were uncovered. The interments in these cases seemed to have been without urns—the burned bones being simply collected together, as is not unusual, in small heaps and then covered over. In two, if not more, instances, these small heaps were found about three feet below the original level. The further, and future examination of the place is

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in thoroughly good hands—those of Mr. Philip M. C. Kermode—and, doubtless, will be attended with satisfactory results.

The second of the two spots just named, that of Cashtal-yn-Ard, is in Kirk Maughold parish. This remarkable sepulchral structure, so far as at present remains, and so far as its form has been ascertained, consists, evidently, of a portion of a fine stone circle,* leading up to which, on its south-east side, is a chambered gallery, each chamber of which forms a separate stone cist in which interments have been made. There are, also, considerable remains of a stone avenue on the south-west side, and indications of a similar one on the north-east. The cists have been partly destroyed, and the remaining ones, with one exception, have long since been rifled. The one to which exception has been taken, and which to some small extent had escaped general spoliation, is the one next to the circle, and this we were enabled partially to examine, with the result of finding portions of a human skeleton, which had, doubtless, been buried in the usual contracted position. The Rev. Stephen Nathaniel Harrison has been good enough, at my request, to draw up for me a descriptive note, and to accompany it with a plan drawn to scale; these, I incorporate in this notice. The stay at the circle, and examination of the cist, was but of few minutes' duration, but the result was enough to show me that, from various indications, other portions of the skeleton might be found, and that probably, at all events some remains of a food vessel or drinking cup might also be discovered. This surmise, seems, happily, to some extent to have been realised, for Mr. Harrison writes me that, subsequent to our visit, he continued the examination, and he says, "after I had cleaned out the chamber (1) we found other pieces of bone on the north and south sides as you anticipated, and pieces of urn, one of which would, when perfect, have been about seven inches diameter at the mouth. Each urn or vessel differed sufficiently to show they were distinct," etc.

Mr. Harrison's description of the structure is as follows:—

"In the parish of Maughold, the remains of a tumulus called 'Cashtal-yn-Ard,' stands on the top of a rounded hill, the 'Ard,' about 500 feet above the sea. The situation is striking. On the north and north-east lies the lovely valley of Corna, whilst in the distance rises up North Barrool. From the north, round west to south-east, are various hills known as 'Corrany Crag,' 'Mael's of Ballig,' 'Ballellin,' and 'The Barony,' on which are ruins of an old chapel, 'Cabal Kiel Vael,' and several small tumuli, two of which are within the chapel yard enclosure. The east is open to the sea, across which can be seen the mountains of Cumberland."

About sixty years ago, when a sketch was taken by Dr. Oswald, for his work 'Vestigia Antiquiora,' the tumulus was surrounded by a rough walling of large stones. The covering consisted chiefly of quarried stones laid flat over each other, about four feet high, and an incomplete circle stood at the western end. Since that time the whole of the walling has been taken away save one stone

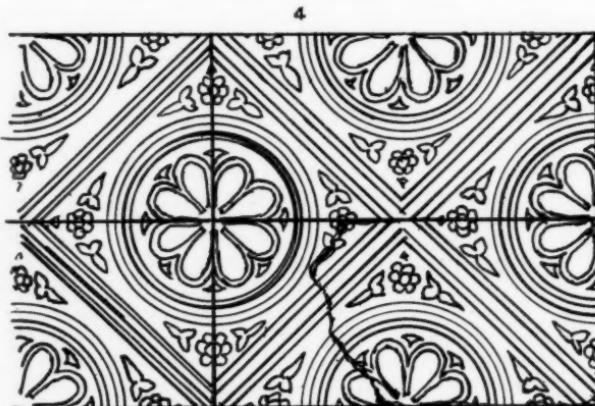
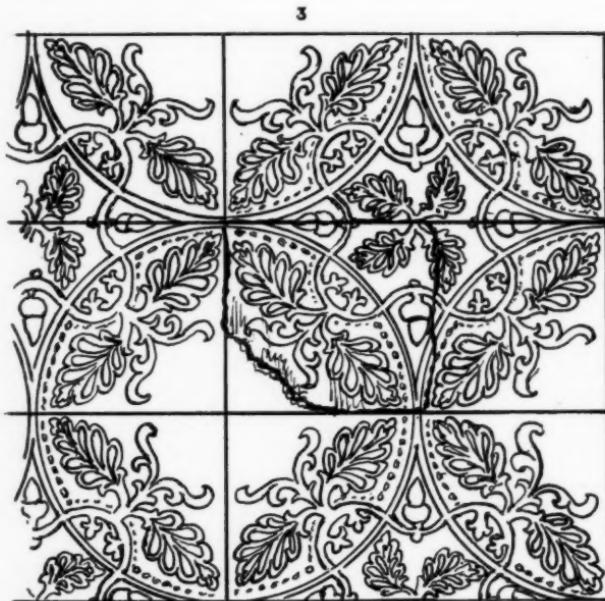
* Possibly a semi-circle, or half moon.

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PAVING TILES, DISCOVERED AT RUSHEN ABBEY, ISLE OF MAN

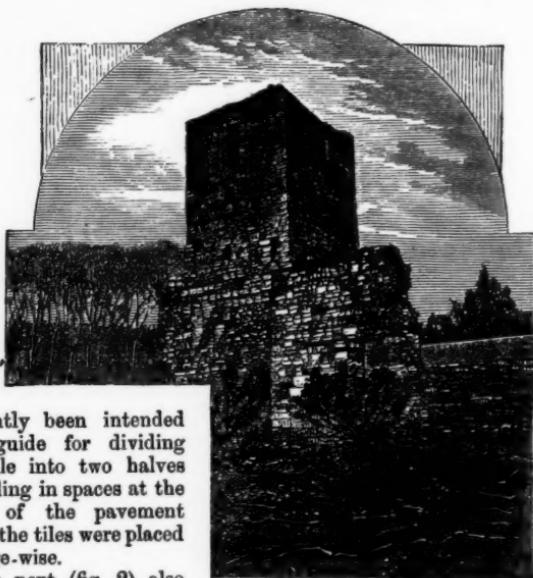
at the east end, as have all the covering stones, and several of the stones out of semi-circle. Many of the large stones forming the chambers have also been broken or removed, leaving its present condition as shown in the plan on plate XIX. The length, from east to west of the remains is 105 feet, breadth at west end 50 feet, east end 40 feet. The whole seems to have been divided into two parts. The western part, including the semi-circle, is 70 feet long, the east portion 35 feet, and lower than the other. There are also traces of a cross wall (*a*). From the back of the semi-circle eastward, is a central row of chambers 88 feet long. On the north and south of this have stood rows of large flat stones on end, a few of which still remain. The junction of these side rows with the semi-circle, and the turn of end of the semi-circle, resemble that of the Uley tumulus. The arc of the semi-circle is 70 feet, and the distance between the outer stones 32 feet. The largest stones are 10 feet high, and between the two central ones is an opening into chamber (1) 1 foot 8 inches wide.

"A cutting was made across the inside of the semi-circle in an east and west direction, when layers of grey unctuous earth, with fragments of charcoal were found about two feet below the present surface. In chamber (1), 10 feet long and 5 feet 6 inches wide at bottom, with side stones leaning towards each other at the top, were found black carbonaceous and grey unctuous earth, with fragments of charcoal. On the north and south, under side stones, were pieces of bones; on the north, portions of a skull, suture open; upper jaw bone, with teeth regular and sound of a young person, and other fragments; also pieces of two different urns, one of crushed granite and black, about two-thirds of an inch thick, the other thicker, red, and of more earthy material. Near the east end was a cist without covering stone or west side stone, with portions of bone in the north, and on the south end fragments of a smaller urn of crushed granite, thickly spangled with mica.

"In chamber 2 were found layers of black carbonaceous earth with charcoal on flat stones, placed one over the other, and underneath a layer of the same grey unctuous earth as in chamber 1; a cist also stood at east end. In chamber 3 was the same kind of black carbonaceous and grey unctuous clay, with fragments of charcoal and few pieces of flint. The whole of the chambers have been disturbed before, No. 2 least so."

DECORATED PAVING TILES AT RUSHEN ABBEY.

The decorated paving tiles dug up in the ruins of Rushen Abbey, so far as I am aware, and so far as those shown to me go, are confined to four distinct patterns, which I have endeavoured to make clear on the accompanying illustration (plate XX). The first of these is a single-tile pattern consisting of a quatrefoil within a couple of circles, and in each of the outer angles a trefoil. It is of the ordinary size, 4½ inches square, and the pattern has been deeply impressed in the soft red clay, and then simply covered with a yellow glaze. The diagonal line shown in the engraving is deeply incised, and has



evidently been intended as a guide for dividing the tile into two halves for filling in spaces at the sides of the pavement when the tiles were placed lozenge-wise.

The next (fig. 2), also $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches square, is the corner tile of a nine-tile pattern. Without the central, and at all events one of the middle side tiles, it is not possible to say what the entire pattern has been. It has, however, evidently consisted partly of a cross, each of whose limbs terminate in a fleur-de-lis; and a circle composed of what may almost be described, heraldically, as park palings. The pattern in this case has been impressed into the soft red clay, and then filled in with white slip and covered with a yellow glaze.

The third (fig. 3) is of larger size, and has, I apprehend, originally been 9 by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches square; its pattern is deeply impressed and glazed, but not filled in with slip. The pattern is peculiarly elegant and flowing, and consists, when placed together, as I have shown on the plate, of a series of circles, entwined and held together with an undulating stem, from which spring out oak-leaves and acorns. The portion from which I have restored, so far as may be, the entire pattern, is but a fragment containing the part strongly outlined in the centre of the drawing.

The fourth, which, like the last, is only fragmentary, bears a geometrical pattern, and must in size have been either twice that of an ordinary tile (that is 9 by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches) or four times its size (*i.e.*, 9 inches square). The pattern has been impressed, slightly filled-in, and glazed. The pattern when complete, as it would be on a pavement, consists of a series of double-lined lozenges, in each of which is an

oefoil cusping, within a double-line circle ; the spandrels filled in with sexfoil flower and foliage.

To Mr. Edwin Hardon, the fortunate possessor of the beautiful ruins of Rushen Abbey, I owe thanks for these examples of tiles—the first, I believe, in connection with "Manxland" that have been figured.

DISCOVERY OF A COIN OF LOUIS LE DEBONAIRE, AT KIRK MAUGHOLD.

Three other matters connected with our delightful and interesting sojourn on the island remain to be noted. These are the fortunate and opportune discovery of a valuable coin, consequent upon our visit to Maughold ; the equally fortuitous digging up of some mediæval paving tiles in the ruins of Rushen Abbey (also consequent upon our visit) ; and the examination I was afterwards enabled to make of a bog-oak Canoe or Boat, which had been discovered and exhumed at Ballakaighen.

The discovery of the coin was in this wise. In the churchyard of Kirk Maughold exist unmistakable indications of earthwork and foundations of some very ancient structure. To ascertain the nature of these remarkable indications, the Rev. Stephen N. Harrison made a series of small excavations preparatory to our visit, in order



that opinions might be elicited as to their age and original intention. The result of these "diggings" was that the remains of early interments, both by inhumation and by cremation, were here and there brought to light, as were also fragments of pottery. In one of these excavations, lay the gold coin I am about to describe, covered up by and surrounded on all sides with a number of white pebbles arranged in a small heap, near to the remains of the ancient underground walling.

A momentary glance at the coin, as shown to me in the churchyard, was sufficient to assure me of the newness of the type, and of its extreme interest ; and having been permitted to bring away a wax impression for careful examination, the hurried visit of the party was brought to an end, and I left the spot with regret, and not without a longing desire "strong upon me" to remain and see the excavations continued, and a thorough and searching examination of the place carried out. This examination, however, I have reason to believe, will yet be lovingly done, and I commend the undertaking to the incumbents of Ballaugh, Maughold, and Dhoon, under whose enlightened hands it will be conducted with the most scrupulous care.

The coin, which is in a magnificent state of preservation, is of gold, weighing 68 grains, and is of Louis le Débonnaire (814-840) son of Charlemagne, and is a new and hitherto unpublished type. I submitted it to our highest numismatic authority, my friend Mr.

John Evans, F.R.S., President of the Numismatic Society, and his observations upon it I with pleasure incorporate in these notes. It bears on the obverse a well defined draped profile bust of Louis le Débonnaire, facing to the right; the head laureate, with ends of bow hanging down behind; the drapery, folded over the chest, being fastened on the shoulder with a circular fibula. On the reverse, a full-length draped figure, with head in profile, somewhat elevated, looking to the right; both arms extended and holding behind the figure a cord or bow-like object, the ends of which extend above the hands; the feet wide apart, and standing upon a beaded line or other not very distinct object.

The coin, writes Mr. Evans, may be thus described:—

Obv.—D.N. HLVDOVVICVS IMP. AVG. Laureate bust to the right, the shoulders draped.

Rev.—DDNNAVG—CTVIOTLN. Draped female figure standing with arms extended, and holding between them a kind of beaded cord. Wt. 68 grains.

The workmanship of the obverse though somewhat rude is forcible. The bust is narrow and upright, and somewhat resembles that on some of the pennies of Coenwulf of Mercia, who for a few years at the end of his reign was a contemporary of Louis, whose own reign extended from A.D. 814 to 840, though he had been associated with his father Charlemagne as Emperor in 818, and had been King of Aquitaine from his birth in 778. The workmanship of the device on the reverse is of inferior execution, and it is difficult to understand the significance of the beaded cord, which in combination with the two arms has the appearance of a bow extended transversely across the standing figure.

The gold coins of Louis le Débonnaire are by no means common, though specimens exist in the British Museum and in other cabinets. The best executed type* may be described as follows:—

Obv.—D.N. HLVDOVVICVS IMP. AVG. Laureate and draped bust to left.

Rev.—MVNVS DIVINVVM. A plain cross in the centre of a laurel wreath, with ribbons below, and a small circular ornament at the junction of the two branches forming the wreath.

Of this there are several more or less † barbarous imitations on which the head frequently occurs to the right instead of the left, and the legends are sometimes almost unintelligible. It is somewhat remarkable that two coins of Louis should have been found in England at nearly the same time, but one of these barbarous coins was lately dug up near Lewes, in Sussex, I believe during the course of the present year. The head is to the right, and extremely rude in its execution. The legend on the obverse can hardly be recognised, and that on the reverse, besides being barbarous, has been abbreviated to HVIDOVIIVL. The weight of this coin, which is now in my own collection, is 67 grains, that of the Isle of Man coin being 68 grains,

* See Rev. Num. vol. ii. Pl. VIII. 2.

† Op. cit., Pl. VIII. 3.

or very nearly the weight of the ordinary Byzantine *solidi* of the period. The weights of the two coins described in the *Revue Numismatique* are 182 and 77 French grains respectively, so that one of them may be a double *solidus*.

Notwithstanding the known existence of at least four or five of the *solidi* of Louis in 1837, M. Cartier,* in his dissertation on the coins of the second race in France, does not accept them as forming part of the currency, but regards them as either trial-pieces, such as some of our Anglo-Saxon gold coins seem actually to have been, or as specially struck for distribution by way of *largesse* at the time of the association of Louis in the empire with his father, or when he was a second time proclaimed emperor after his father's death.

It seems more probable that there was an actual coinage of French *solidi* during the reign of Louis, and that though the issue may have been limited, enough were struck for them to become subjects of imitation not only in France, but in neighbouring countries.

The *solidi* of Leo V., Michael II., and Theophilus, who were contemporaries of Louis le Débonnaire, are by no means rare, and though in their full-faced busts they essentially differ from those of Louis, yet their existence proves that in the Empire of the east a gold currency was in full force, so that the coining of an analogous circulating medium in the west is *a priori* probable. The prototype, however, of the western coins must, I think, be sought in the western gold coins of the fourth century, rather than in the contemporary eastern *solidi*. The narrow, upright bust, and the cross or Christian monogram in the centre of a wreath are both of frequent occurrence on Roman coins of that period, though it is perhaps impossible to specify the coin which was actually copied.

One is strongly tempted to assign some definite meaning to the legend on the reverse of the Kirk Maughold coin, so as in some manner to localise its issue. I fear, however, that the most probable interpretation of the legend is that it is merely a barbarous reproduction of VICTORIA DD. NN. AVGG, though the figure can hardly be that of Victory, but may be an original design of the chief engraver of the mint of Louis le Débonnaire.

The presence of such a coin in the Isle of Man must, I think, be attributed to its having been brought there by some of the Viking settlers. Coins of Louis have, ere now, been found in Norway. In the find at Eger, described by Professor Holmboe in Grote's "Blätter für Münz-kunde,"† were two such associated with a number of other coins and with gold ornaments. M. Cartier speaks of the coins as being of gold, but a reference to the Blätter makes me entertain doubts whether they were not silver. One of them was struck at Arles, and had, therefore, travelled very far from its original home."

With regard to this coin, the Rev. W. Kermode, Rector of Ballaugh,—a zealous antiquary, whose name will be familiar to the readers of the "RELIQUARY," as one of the Commissioners appointed to enquire and Report upon the Antiquities of the Island—

* Rev. Num. vol. ii. p. 256.

† Pt. II. 1886.

within a day or two of the discovery, thus wrote, in a letter which I am permitted to quote, in order that I may show that his surmise of the appropriation of the coin to Louis le Débonnaire (though not his reading of the inscription) was correct, and in accordance with what is admitted by the high authorities to whom I have submitted it in confirmation of my own opinion. Mr. Kermode wrote—" This Louis was either son or grandson of the Emperor Charlemagne, and is known in history as *Louis le Débonnaire*. The coin would, in that case, be of the date 820 to 840, *circa*; of the lower or later Empire, and I think will be found to be very rare, if not well-nigh unique, and, therefore, should be very carefully preserved. It is of the very purest gold, and has evidently been very little (if ever at all) in circulation. The fact of its being found where it was, points, I think, very clearly to the occupation of the island by the Northmen. In the ninth century the Vikings, who lived by the sword, had over-run and ravaged the whole maritime coast of Europe, from the reign of Charlemagne to the end of the Carlovingian era, when the Empire was finally broken up. Some of the soldiers of fortune had probably been among the invaders of Man with their Norwegian cousins, and some bold chieftain may have met his end, and been buried with his treasures in the old churchyard; or it may have been (as in those disturbed times it was so commonly done) that some of these people had deposited a hoard of coins for their greater security within the sacred precincts, and then death or disaster came and no one knew where the spoil was hid. . . . The spot should be very carefully examined before being again closed, and every spadeful of earth well searched." This was, I believe, done before the hole was filled in, but without further results.

(To be continued.)

MIGNET'S "HISTORY OF MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS."*

IN the last number of the "Reliquary" (vol. xxv., pp. 86-90) was given a paper upon "Wingfield Manor and the Tercentenary of the last period of Captivity of Mary Queen of Scots within its walls," and now we have the gratification of calling attention to the latest edition of the best memoir of her that has ever been penned. We allude to that of F. A. Mignet, the sixth edition of which, translated by Andrew R. Scoble, has been recently published in the admirable and faultless style of everything that comes from their hands, by Messrs. R. Bentley and Sons. Mignet's work is, and must ever remain, the standard "Life" of the unfortunate, noble-minded, but ill-starred and State-murdered Queen; and no wonder, in its translated form, it has gone through so many editions, for it is well written, clear, decisive, well studied, and altogether, like the lovely character of the Queen herself, "beyond reproach." Those who do not at present possess this book, but who wish thoroughly to understand the characters of the captive monarch and of her "virgin cousin," Queen Bess, and to gain a clear insight into the history of the times in which they lived, cannot do better than procure it and study its pages. It will well repay perusal of the most searching and scrupulous kind.

* *The History of Mary, Queen of Scots.* By F. A. Mignet. London: Richard Bentley & Sons. 1 vol., 8vo., pp. 466. With two fine steel-plate portraits.

NOTES ON SOME FINDS OF ROMAN COINS IN
SOUTH YORKSHIRE AND DERBYSHIRE.

By J. D. LEADER, F.S.A.

It has fallen to my lot to make inquiries into the circumstances attending the discovery of two large hoards of Roman coins found within less than twenty miles of Sheffield; the one at Throapham, near Laughton-en-le-Morthen, and the other at Langwith, near Mansfield.

The discovery at Throapham was made in the year 1864, in a field called the Leys, adjoining the road from St. John's to Dinnington—a field having no trace of buildings, and situated some miles from the site of any previously known Roman remains. The land was being ploughed, and near the middle of the field the plough sank into a hole, rudely built round with stones, and containing two vases of brownish red earthenware, which were found to be full of coins, small brass, billon, and silver washed, of the third century of the Christian era. In number there were from 1,500 to 2,000. The field was part of the estate of Mrs. Miles, of Firbeck Hall, and about 1,000 of the coins passed into the possession of that lady, but a large number were dispersed by the finders.

The second hoard was discovered on the 8th of October, 1876, in a pretty little valley, made musical by the murmur of a watercress-grown stream that flows by the side of Langwith Wood, about a quarter of a mile from the village of Scarcilffe. A drain was being cut to the depth of about two feet, when a young man named George Goucher observed what looked like a round stone protruding from the side of the trench. He kicked it with his foot. The seeming stone broke, and out poured a large number of coins. The youth's heart leapt into his mouth. He happened to be alone; and gathering together the coins and the fragments of the jar, carried the whole, 13½ lbs. in weight, to his father's house in Scarcilffe. The land on which the coins were found belonged to the Duke of Devonshire, and young Goucher carried about 1,650 of them to Chatsworth. The remainder he seems to have dealt with as his own, and his estimate is that there were 2,000 in all.

The coins included in these two finds were exceedingly common ones—the debased coinage of the decaying empire; and at first sight might seem unworthy of attention, but it is at first sight only. They have a lesson, if we are only patient enough to read it. The Langwith find, or such part of it as came into the possession of the Duke of Devonshire, was sent to the British Museum, and carefully examined by the officials of the department of coins and medals, with the following result.

The earliest coin among them was one of Valerian (A.D. 253-260), and the latest Aurelian (270-275). The list is as follows:

Valerian—253-260	...	...	...	...	1
Gallienus—258-268	...	...	...	...	191
Salonina (wife of Gallienus)	...	...	...	...	10
Postumus—258-267	...	...	...	...	9
Victorinus—267-268	...	...	...	...	255
Marius—267	...	...	...	...	1
Tetricus, senior—267-278	...	...	...	...	685
Tetricus, junior—267-278	...	...	...	...	241
Claudius Gothicus—268-270	...	...	...	...	185
Quintillus	...	...	...	...	8
Aurelian—270-275	...	...	...	...	3
(Uncertain)	...	...	...	...	63
					1,647

Of those that remained in the hands of the finders, no very clear account can be given; but I have seen a number of them, among which coins of Victorinus and the two Tetrici greatly preponderated.

Unfortunately it is not possible to give quite so satisfactory an analysis of the Throapham find. The coins that fell into the hands of Mrs. Miles excited in the mind of that lady a most lively interest. She at once became an enthusiastic numismatist, and procured the best works on Roman coinage, spending days in deciphering, sorting, and arranging her treasures. But, at the same time, she became a collector, purchasing specimens from all parts of the world. The result is, that there are now at Firbeck Hall, in the possession of the Rev. Henry Gladwyn Jebb, F.S.A., Mrs. Miles's nephew, and successor to the estate, several cabinets filled with coins; but it is not possible to say with certainty which of those came from Throapham, and which from other sources. I had the advantage of examining this collection for a short time on the 15th March last, and found the coins which were supposed to be part of the local find, representing very much the same period as those found at Langwith. The earliest were coins of Gallienus. There were large numbers of that reign, and also of Victorinus, Tetricus, sen., and Claudio Gothicus. I noticed one of Quintillus, and two of Aurelian; and from the occupier of the farm at Throapham I obtained one coin of Salonina, the wife of Gallienus, a very good example of the coins that were issued to pass as *denarii*. It may be said of this collection, as was said by Mr. Clayton of a discovery in 1879, on the line of the Roman wall: "A very large proportion of the copper coins bear traces of having been washed with silver; and there is no doubt the whole have been intended to pass as *denarii*, so that each of these copper coins, the metallic worth of which was less than half a farthing, was intended to represent a silver coin worth ten *asses* or pennis."

There were two coins in the number I examined which, if they formed part of the Throapham hoard, would compel us to assign to its concealment a later date than that at Langwith. These were, one coin of Diocletian (284-305), and one of Constantine (306-337).

As I have explained, however, there can be no certainty that these two coins may not have been bought by Mrs. Miles ; and it is more than probable that two coins of so much later a date than the chief bulk of the find are casual intruders. In the absence of positive knowledge, we may conjecture that the coins at Throapham, like those at Langwith, were deposited early in the reign of Aurelian, when that emperor was re-uniting the empire, which had been so long torn asunder by usurpers both in the east and the west. In or soon after 270 A.D., some British soldier summoned to take part in the campaign in Gaul, and join the standard of Tetricus, hid his treasure in the earth at Throapham, while a comrade-in-arms was taking the same precaution on the banks of the little stream that flows by Langwith wood. Another example of hoarding in the same period came to light in this neighbourhood on the 5th April, 1828, when Jonathan Lees, a man in the employ of the Sheffield Water Company, found on Crookes' Moor, near one of the reservoirs, between thirty and forty small copper coins of the reigns of Decius, Gallienus, Victorinus, and Tetricus, which had apparently been enclosed in a bag or other perishable envelope. The Roman of Crookes was a poor man compared with the owners of the thousands of coins hid in the more fertile districts of Laughton and Langwith, but "pale death" came to him with "equal step" as to his wealthier comrades. One and all perished, perhaps in the battle near Chalons, in Gaul, and no one lived to tell the tale of their hidden treasure. Where they left it, there it reposed until accident revealed its existence, after an interval of some 1600 years.

It is not alone in our own neighbourhood that such indications of the troubled state of the Roman empire about the middle of the third century are found. Mr. Roach Smith, in vol. iii. of his "Collectanea Antiqua," records the discovery of 481 coins at Jublains, in Normandy, ranging from Domitian to Aurelian. In vol. v. of the same valuable work, he describes a hoard of more than 8,000 ploughed up in 1855, in a field at Nunburnholme, in Yorkshire, on the estate of Lord Londesborough. These ranged from Valerian to Aurelian, and more than 1,000 of them are of the reign of Tetricus the elder. The same author also mentions in vol. i. of his "Retrospections," the examination of "a rather large hoard of Roman small brass coins (enough to fill a gallon measure) found in the sand-hills between Sandwich and Deal. It consists of coins from Valerian to the Tetrici, with only two of Aurelian, showing that they were buried early in the reign of that emperor, when he overcame Tetricus ; and that, like so many similar hoards, it was concealed by some soldier or recruit on the point of leaving Britain, never, as it appears, to return." In a recent paper by the same writer, published in the "Archæologia Cantiana," we read :—"The frequent movement of military forces in the province of Britain itself, must often have necessitated the burying of coins which were not portable. Some of these hoards were doubtless recovered by their owners ; but, in time of war, a return to the places of deposit could never be calculated on ; and especially when large forces in particular emergencies were

sent into Gaul, the chances of return must have been few indeed ; and the hoards were left to astonish the ignorant ploughman and unlettered churl in after ages ; and, more rarely, to exercise the patience and reward the labour of the numismatist of the present day."

In the month of October, 1873, at Blackmore, in Hampshire, on the estate of Lord Selborne, were dug up two earthenware vessels containing 29,802 Roman coins, ranging from Gordianus (238-244) to Constantius (305-306), and of these no fewer than 14,254 are coins of Tetricus and his son.

In September, 1879, at a point on the Roman wall nearly midway between Benwell and Rudchester, an Irish labourer, in digging for the purpose of laying water-pipes in the bed of the road, found a slate-coloured earthenware jar containing more than 5,000 coins, ranging from Otacilia (244-249), wife of Philip I., to Aurelian (270-275). Most of these coins, together with the vase that contained them, are now in the possession of Mr. Clayton, of the Chesters, Northumberland, and have been carefully examined and described by Mr. Blair, of South Shields, one of the secretaries of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries.

In considering the lessons to be derived from these discoveries of coins, it may be well to recall the state of the Roman empire at the period they indicate. Gibbon, the historian, tells us that, "from the great secular games celebrated by Philip (A.D. 248) to the death of Gallienus (268), there elapsed twenty years of shame and misfortune. During that calamitous period, every instant of time was marked, every province of the Roman world was afflicted, by barbarous invaders and military tyrants, and the ruined empire seemed to approach the last and fatal moment of its dissolution."

Decius succeeded Philip, Gallus succeeded Decius. In 253, Æmilianus led a revolt against Gallus, who was murdered by his troops, and Æmilianus in his turn, after enjoying the imperium for three months, suffered the fate of his predecessor. Valerian was then invested with the purple by the unanimous voice of the Roman world, and he associated with himself in the empire his son Gallienus, "a youth whose effeminate vices had been hitherto concealed by the obscurity of a private station. The joint government of father and son subsisted about seven, and the sole administration of Gallienus continued about eight years. But the whole period was one uninterrupted series of confusion and calamity."

(*To be continued.*)

THE PARISH REGISTERS OF ASHBURNE, Co. DERBY.

BY THE REV. FRANCIS JOURDAIN, M.A., VICAR.

THE earliest Register Book is written on paper, and is evidently a transcript. From the heading it would appear that the original Records had been much damaged, a fate which we are sorry to state has also in some measure befallen the present copy, for the earlier leaves have been sadly mutilated by the ravages of hungry mice. The handwriting is evidently that of the early part of the 17th Century, about the reign of James the First, and fortunately we are able not only to confirm the conjecture but also to supply the name of the Scribe who performed this useful office, for amongst the entries of "Baptizati" for the year 1594 occurs the following:—"1594 March 27. Paulus filius Willimi Hull, apud Bredon super Montem. Qui libru hunc scripsit fidcliterq ex veterū vicar cheirographis exaravit." William Hull was the first lecturer of Ashburne Church, and died January 20th, 1626; his epitaph was destroyed in 1840 by that process miscalled "Restoration," and has been lately reproduced and placed in the Chancel. Fortunately a copy had been taken before its destruction, and I was therefore able to restore the inscription perfectly. It runs as follows, "Here lyeth the body of William Hull, the first lecturer in this Church from the yeare of our Lord 1610 until the 20th January 1626 on which day he departed this life." This Paul Hull was married on August 20, 1616, and a son of his, William, was baptized on August 30, 1618.

On the outside cover of the Book is written—

Ashbourn Register.

From y year 1547]

To 1622]

This, however, is an error, as the earliest date would seem to be about 1538. The first name which appears on the list is "Thomas Cockaine," whose effigy, kneeling opposite to his wife, Dorothy Ferrers, may still be seen in the north transept of our Church. The last entry is that of "Margret Glossop, æt. 70." The initials of a family bearing this name may yet be seen on the old house called Offerton Hall, between Hope and Hathersage. At the end of the book is a list of names, about 400 in all, some of them being apparently autographs, but without one word of explanation. Possibly they may represent the householders of the parish of Ashburne towards the close of the 17th century. Mr. Blore, the Antiquary, copied some of the names from this Register; and his notes, together with other memoranda, are deposited in the University Library, Cambridge. Ashburne has been the nursery of many distinguished families, and we need no apology for publishing the records, which tell of Cokaynes, Shirleys, Okeovers, Boothbys, Fitz-Herberts, Bradburnes, Pegges, Knivetons, Beresfords, Bainbrigges, Hurts, Buxtons, Blounts, Alsops, Curzons, Meynells, Milnes, Taylors, Whitehalls, Spaldens, Sherratts, Gells, Blore, Peacocks, Adderleys, Dales, Milwards, Ormes, Levinges, Cottons, and others.

Henrie S. The Nam(es)

of such as were baptized bur(ied)
married in that time, the diff.....
whereof through the Injurie
is defaced and therefore ea(n)

discerned.

Thomas Cockaine*	Lawrence Mansfield	Elizabeth.....
Ralph Alcum	John Clowes	Dorothie
Margrett Stone	Joane Heward	Ellen Ash [ton]
Henrie Hashton	Agnes Heyll	Edmond Benbrigge
Lawrence Hurt*	Emot Orme	Alice Gent
Edmund Elie	Edmund Orme	John Wedder
Alice Teilor	Isabell Russon	Dorothie Coccoine
George Spalton	John Barker	Robt Shotwall
Willm Belsed	...	Ellen Tailor
Bennet Knifton	J ...	Thom's Halley
Agnes Roger	R ...	James Barker
Agathe Smith	E ...	Isabel Bircumshaw
Thom's Orme	W ...	
Thom's Birche	Kather.....	
..... Kirkland		
..... Shaw		
.....(Teilor		
.....(Edwards		
..... ton		
Fletcher		
Jam(es) Rowier		
Robte Barton		
Ellin Roger		
Thom's Clowes		
John Carter		
Joane Johnson		
Willm Robie		
John Hind		
Ellen Chasterton		
Willm More		
Elizabeth fletch*		
Anne Jackson		
Rog'r Statham		
John Statham		
Anne Cowley		
Willm Bowen		
Elizabeth Reston		
Willm fuller		
Alice Botte		
Alice Cowpe		
Dorothie Johnson		
John Basford		
Anne Osborne		
Joane Wilson		
Lawrence Hurt †		
Ann Hurt †		
Lawrence More		
Alice Bircunshaw		
John Sheepie		
Allice Ashton		
	Humphrey Water	Anno 29, 1548
	Agnes frost	Richard Derbie
	Ralph Derbie	John Lees
	Edward Shotwall	John Hilton
	Ellen Hurt*	Rog'r Brasington
	Agnes Hodgkinson	Anthonic Milnes
	Agnes Johnson	Ellen Buxton
	James Bagiley	Rog'r Shotwall
	Thom's Bowne	John Willson
	John Hallam	John Longdon
	Jeys Lees	Thom's Kiae
	..... Bircumshaw	Anno 6°
	.....ie	Isabell Lees
	.....tcher	Joane Halley
	.....de	Anne Jackson
	.....ley	Anne Bowne
		Thom's Shawe
	Elizabeth Buxton	Edith Prince
	Willm Peirson	Ellen Alsop
	John Bowne	Alice Benbrigge
	Roger Bradley	Alice Rowes
	Margerie Barker	Elizabeth Clowes
	Robt Carver	Dorothie Shotwall
	Roger Derbie	Richard Kirkland
	Joane Mellor	Richard Cowper
	Clemens Ilam	

* Only these two mentioned in Blore's MS.
These are the only two of the lot entered in Blore's MS.

*Nota Sepul-torum.**Totum hoc tempus.*

Novem. 9.	Richard Shirley	Lawrence Thorpe
Novem. 21.	Johnes Lee	Thom ^{as} Woodward
Decem. 16.	John Orme	Cecilie Sault
Decem. 18.	Richard Roberts	John Shutte
Jan. 19.	Robt ^e Yenley	Katherine Hyndly(y)
March 4.	James Copestake	Joane Lynne
March 19.	Richard Milner	Agnes Pierson
March 26.	Cecilie Bele	Margrett Brack.....
March 29.	Ralph Hurt, <i>Mercer</i>	Margrett Laine
April 9.	Margrett Barton	Richard Peymerton
April 18.	Uxor ejusdam Barton	Joane Macie
April 25.	Rog ^r . Buxton, paup.	Alice Hout
April 29.	Joanna Palm ^r infans.	Margerie Ward
May 3.	Joanne Halley	Margrett Moore
Sept. 25.	Thom ^{as} Clerke	Joane Clarke uxor Ric ^r Clarke
Oct. 3.	Johnes Barker senior	Margerie Raworth
Novem. 17.	Agnes Adams	Hankin Verney
Novem. 24.	Humfrie Wiberley	Margrett Barton
Nov. 26.	Elizabeth Verney	Joane Hall
Dec. 7.	Anno Wraysslow	Ralph Dooley
Dec. 22.	Joane Adams	Margrett Dooley
Jan. 23.	Joane Bircushaw	Richardus Teilor
Jan. 28.	Elizabeth Orme	Richardus ffox ^e
March 5.	Anna Berisford	..... flackett
	Laurence Toft	Joane Harrison
	Margrett Townlay	Humfrie Holmo
	Alice Pertington	Emme Verney
	William ffrith ^e	Harrie Hues
	James Pertington	Joane Gratton
	Johnes Taylor	Willim Longdon
	..... Pertington	Joane Holland
	..... Smith	John Brackley
	..... Smith	Elizabeth Molbrey
	Jackson	Thomas Kinder
	..... Spalton	Alice Longdon
	..... Ashton	Sibilla Barton
	..... Twigg	Henrie of the painters
	..... Tob	Johnes Bowne
	Margrett Woodward	Margerie Gent
	John & Joane Halley	Willim Coxon
	Twinnes	John Smartwood
Eodem (die)	John Cotton	Agnes Robinson
June 3.	Thomas Spencer	Joane Hoofield
July 4.	Ellen Curson	Bennet Dooley
Eod. die	Margerie Bowne	Willim Stone
July 9.	Dorothie Clowes	John Elyatt
eod die	Joane Jackson	John Osborne
Aug. 17.	Anno Buxton	John Grace
Aug. 19.	Joane Hunt	Willim Halley
Sept. 11.	Margerie Keie	Richard Begnald
Sept. 12.	Thomas Hilton	Richard Fletcher
Sept. 30.	Georg Spalton	John Holtitt
Oct. 18.	Roger Holme	Richard Bate
Oct. 22.	Joane Hassum	Herbte Bellscld
Oct. 24.	Robert Phillip	Anne Kniveton
Oct. 28.	Henrie Hassum	Xpofer Hurte
Novem. 4.	Maud Knifton	Katerine Lees
Decemb. 4.	Robert Hasselhurst	Anne Buxton
Januar 8.	Annis Hill	John Buxton
Januar 26.	Richard Thorncraft	Thom ^{as} Hill
Mar. 26.	Mr. Thom ^{as} Berisford	Dorothie Carter
April 1.	Hugh Holme	
April 17.	Agnes Bootho	
		Mar. 1.
		Mar. 3.
		Mar. 8.
		Mar. 13.
		Eod die
		Mar. 14.
		Mar. 25.
		April 7.

April 9.	Barbara Heyton	July 13.	John Fletcher
April 25.	Richard Yate		James fflower
April 29.	Dorothie Hurt		Anne Bestall
May 26.	John Phillips		John Toffte
May 28.	John Calvert	Aug. 5.	John Mosley
June 6.	Alice Molbre(y)	Sept. 5.	Cecilie Sherratt
June 8.	Thom ^{as} Heyba ...	eed. die.	John Barker
Julie 21.	Margerie Ba.....	eed. die.	Joane Roos
Aug. 14.	Joane Heyw.....	Sept. 30.	John Sheepio
Novem 8.	Joane W.....	Oct. 1.	Thom ^{as} Clowes
	Richard :.....	"	Georg Palmer
	John ff	"	Agnes Osburie
	Ebeta	Oct. 5.	Alice Birch
	Margeri	Oct. 19.	George Cowop
	Elizabeth	"	Ellen Bestowe
ffeb 20.	Elizabeth	"	John Shutwall
ffeb 24.	Joane Al [cum]....	"	Joane Shutwall
April 1.	John Barforth	"	Richard Willson
Anno, 1544			Willm Willson
April 7.	James Clowes	Decem. 2.	Margrett Aston
April 11.	Alice Sheepie	Decem. 15.	Elizabeth Cundee
May 2.	Edward Pertington	Decem. 22.	Humphrey Basforth
May 4.	Maud Baggsaley	Eod die	Joane Fletcher
	Elizabeth Hill		Willm Horobin
July 20.	Elizabeth Gibbes		Clemens Yorke
July 30.	Georg Gibbes	Decem. 30.	John Allen
	Humphrey Hyndley	Decem. 30.	Bennet Allen
	Elizabeth Bircum-	Decem. 31.	Joane Cowop
	shaw		John flete(her)
Octob. 23.	Margerie Birch	Anno 1546	
Novo. 26.	Gervase Wilson	April 6.	John Man.....
Decem. 13.	Margrett Clarke	April 29.	Thom ^{as} Ada(ms)
Jan. 3.	Joane Wootton	May 21.	Xpofer Ben.....
Jan. 15.	John Hally	July 22.	Joane Lees
ffeb 21.	Agnes Crokson	July 26.	Elizabeth Park(er)
March 8.	Agnes Baxter		James Pierson
March 10.	John Lees		Joane Hill
March 15.	John Longden	Aug. 15.	John Barker
March 26.	Agnes Longden	Aug. 29.	Elizabeth Bagshaw
April 4.	Isabel Webster	Aug. 28.	Ellen Mosley
April 5.	John Sherman	Decem. 20.	Ellen Stone
April 13.	Willm Troughton	Janu. 6.	John Wolfield
	de Shenton in	Janu. 12.	Richard Briddon
	Com. Staff	ffeb. 6.	John Keye
eod die.	Willm Aspinall	Mar. 8.	Joane Wood
April 23.	Thom ^{as} Buxton	Mar. 14.	Xpofer White
(May) 7.	Elizabeth More	Mar. 17.	Bennett Harrison
" 12.	Alice Wardall	Anno 1547.	
" 17.	John Twigge	April 25.	Richard Chaworth
" 18.	John Haston	April 28.	Constans flamer
" 22.	John fflower	April 29.	Joane fflerner
" 23.	Thom ^{as} Wootton	April 30.	John Brydon
" 24.	Margerie Tirrey	May 2.	John Milnar
May 31.	Joane Mellor	May 12.	Joane Townsend

(To be continued.)

Notes on Books, Music, Works of Art, &c.

FLINT'S "MUDGE MEMOIRS."*

It is, to our mind, always a good augury when a work is issued from the press modestly and with a due sense of diffidence on the part of its author or compiler, and that augury is more than fulfilled in the present instance, for a more carefully written and interesting biography than it, it would not be easy to name, and certainly a more conscientiously compiled volume it would be hard indeed to produce. The family of Mudge, of Devonshire, is remarkable for the number of eminent men it in brief time gave to the famous and almost endless roll of "Worthies" of that county, and for the high position each attained in the special walk of life to which he had been called. In the space of four generations, these "Worthies" included a Church dignitary, an eminent Physician, a leading, and in those days matchless, Mechanician, a couple of Military notabilities who attained to high rank in their profession, and a Vice-Admiral of the Fleet, each one of whom made for himself a name that will not easily be forgotten. Of the first of these, the Rev. Zachariah Mudge, who from the very humblest position—being the son of parents probably of the artisan class, and whose names even are not known—worked himself up until he became Vicar of the important parish of St Andrew, Plymouth, and Prebendary of Exeter; the friend of Sir Joshua Reynolds, the great Dr. Johnson, Burke, Garrick, Goldsmith, and a host of other celebrities; and the erudite translator of the Psalms from the original Hebrew, and author of many published sermons and other works. He died in 1769, at the age of 75, and was buried in St. Andrew's Church, Plymouth, where his monument, with a bust by Chantrey, remains. His portrait was three times painted by Reynolds, and also by Hudson, and Pine; the best known of these being the last of the three by Reynolds, which was splendidly engraved in mezzotint by Watson, and of an admirable autotype copy adorns the present volume. The next of these "Worthies," Dr. John Mudge, F.R.S., was the youngest son of the last named, and was educated at the school of the father of Sir Joshua Reynolds, and became a "man of mark" in the scientific world. He it was who sought out Smeaton, the designer and builder of the Eddystone Lighthouse, and had him as guest during the time it was in progress. He was also the intimate friend of Reynolds, Johnson, Ferguson, Cookworthy, Northcote, and others; and his portrait (of which two autotype copies embellish the volume) was twice painted by Reynolds, and also by Northcote, and has been engraved in mezzotint by S. W. Reynolds, Dickinson, and Watson.

The third of the "Worthies" alluded to above was Thomas Mudge, second son of the Vicar, who, having in early life exhibited a remarkable aptitude for mechanical pursuits, became a watchmaker, and ultimately attained the very highest eminence in that art. He was apprenticed to George Graham, then the most famous of Watchmakers, and during his apprenticeship became known as one of the best authorities upon Time-keepers. He succeeded to his master's business, carried on at the sign of the *Dial and One Crown*, opposite the Bolt-in-Tun, Fleet Street. Having invented an equation watch, and otherwise much distinguished himself, he was admitted a Free Clockmaker in the Clockmakers' Company of London, in 1738, and was employed by Ferdinand VI, King of Spain, to make several Time-keepers. One of these, made for that king, "was an equatian watch, which not only showed the sun's time, and mean time, but was also a striking watch, and a repeater, and, what was very singular, and had been hitherto unattempted, it struck and repeated by solar, or apparent time. As a repeater, moreover, it struck the hour, quarters, and minutes. From a whim of the king, this watch was fixed in the crutch end of a cane, in the sides of which were glasses covered with slides, on the removal of which the works might be seen at any time; and His Majesty, being very fond of observing the motions of the wheels at the time the watch struck, it was his practice, as he walked, to stop for that purpose, when he showed signs of the the most lively satisfaction." In 1760 Mudge was introduced to Count Bruhl, the Envoy Extraordinary of the King of Saxony, and was much employed. Having turned his attention to the subject of the invention of Chronometers for discovering the longitude at sea, he retired from his ordinary business and devoted himself to its construction, competing with others for the reward offered by the Board of Longitude, which ultimately, after much procrastination and disappointment, resulted in the Select Committee of the House of Commons reporting that he (Mudge) was one of the first Watchmakers this country had produced, and recommended the Parliament to give him a reward of £3,000. He died in 1794, in his 78th year. His portrait was twice painted by Dance, (once "for His Excellency Count Bruhl,") and has been engraved by Townley and by Schiavonetti.

One of these original portraits by Dance it may interest the author of "The Mudge Family" to know belongs to the Worshipful Company of Clockmakers of London; and it may also add to the completeness of his notes if we call his

attention to the fact that the same Company possesses some remarkable examples of Mudge's skill. These are, as catalogued by them; first, a very curious and highly finished Movement, with enamel dial, Remontoir escapement, having an early attempt at compensation applied to the curb, No. 268; it was sold on the 22nd of August, 1765, and made for the King of Spain. It afterwards belonged to a Mr. Langdon. Next, full plate, centre seconds (movement only), London, No. 260. Dial enamelled in gold. "This is a centre seconds watch of a very complicated character, the seconds motion work being so arranged that it can be entirely detached from the escapement, which is a vertical one, with a solid verge. The balance is controlled by two flat spiral springs, one within the other, one only being acted upon by the index, the other being in connection with a spiral compensation coil. There is in connection with this movement a very elaborate amount of mechanism, the object of which is not immediately apparent, but is well worthy of the attention of the scientific enquirer." The two examples thus noted were presented to the Company in 1850, by J. Grant. The third, presented by Messrs. C. Frodsham & Co., is "a very elaborate piece of work as a bridge or balance cock, the hole for pivot being formed by four friction-rollers, with diamond end bearing. Regulator with micrometer screw, and other fine adjustments for curb-pins, which apparently have acted upon a straight piece of the balance spring. Taken from a vertical Remontoire time-piece, by Thomas Mudge." There is also, belonging to the same Company, a Gold Duplex Repeater, with enamel dial, in a pair of cases, old standard, No. 1,492, made by Thomas Mudge and his partner, William Dutton. It is a fine specimen, and in good preservation. Doubtless Mr. Flint will be glad to have had his attention called to these objects, which are not named in his interesting volume. Of the other members of the "Mudge Family," whose memoirs and portraits are included in the volume, space will not permit us to say anything, and we content ourselves by giving the author a full meed of praise for all he has so lovingly done for the family of which he is a collateral descendant; the only fault we find is that the "Genealogical Table" (so called) and the Pedigree are not drawn up or arranged in orthodox style, and are therefore far from being satisfactory, or indeed, clearly intelligible. To Messrs. Netherton & Worth, praise, too, is eminently due for the admirable typography and general appearance of the work, which reflects the highest credit upon them and on all concerned in its issue.

* *Mudge Memoirs: Being a Record of Zachariah Mudge and some Members of his Family; together with a Genealogical List of the same, compiled from Family Papers and other sources.* By Stamford Raffles Flint, B.A. Truro: Netherton and Worth. 1 vol., 4to, pp. 258. 1884. Illustrated with Autotype Portraits. Only 100 copies printed.

MOULE'S "CHARTERS, ETC., OF WEYMOUTH AND MELCOMBE REGIS."

THE volume recently and most admirably issued by Messrs. Sherren and Son, of Weymouth, is one of the most important books of its kind yet printed, and is a credit alike to its compiler, its publishers, and to the Mayor and Corporation of the Borough, under whose direction and guidance it has been prepared. Would that every city and corporate town would "follow suit," and by copying the example so wisely and well set by Weymouth, present to the world as carefully prepared and sensibly arranged a descriptive catalogue of their own charters, records, and minutes. Mr. Moule, who must be congratulated on the completion of his laborious task, has, in the work before us, divided the town records into seven separate classes. The first, devoted to the "Charters" and other original documents mostly issued by the sovereign, and documents, etc., relating to them; the next to "Borough Controversies," in which much curious matter relating to the bitter strife that once existed over the wedding of the two boroughs of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, is given; and these are followed by "Minutes of the Borough Courts, with other Law Business." Then follow matters relating to "Borough Finance," the items of receipts, and more especially payments, being highly curious and suggestive; the "Harbour, Shipping, and Commerce"; and "Church Affairs." As a catalogue of documents, the work has been done in a careful, enlightened, and painstaking manner, and the result is that the volume is one of the most important additions yet made to the municipal history of the kingdom, or to the topography of the county of Dorset. The plate of seals, no less than eight in number, and all remarkably fine, of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, is carefully executed and is a most welcome addition to the work, which is beautifully printed and got up in a style of pure excellence.

* *Descriptive Catalogue of the Charters, Minute Books, and other Documents of the Borough of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, A.D. 1252 to 1800.* By H. J. Moule, M.A. Weymouth: Sherren & Son, St. Mary Street. 1 vol. 4to, pp. 222, 1883.

THE ELIZABETHAN DRAMATISTS.—KIT MARLOWE.*

UNDER the general head of "The English Dramatists," or perhaps more descriptively correct "The Elizabethan Dramatists," Mr. J. C. Nimmo has commenced the issue of a series of volumes of the very highest order of merit, the reproduction of the works of our grand old dramatists who were the contemporaries of Shakspeare, and helped by their brilliant wit, their never-flagging humour, and their powers of language, and of scenic and other effect, to make that age the brightest and most supreme in our play-writing and play-acting annals. Closely contemporary with Shakspeare the "Bard of Avon," was Marlowe, the "shooe maker's sonne of Cant[erbury] for, was he not born just two months before the "immortal Will"? and therefore as a matter of right and of literary policy his "Works" are placed first in the series, and are comprised in three of the handsomest volumes yet devoted to him and to the subject.

In the announcement of this new edition of Dramatists are these words:—"That there is a great and growing interest in our Old Dramatists among educated men is undeniable; but, strange to say, the works of some of the chief dramatists are un procurable. The noble contributions made to the English drama by Middleton and Shirley are known only to the few; the books have long been out of print. Library editions of Beaumont and Fletcher, Marlowe, Massinger, and others are greatly needed. The quartos of Ben Jonson's plays have never been carefully collated. It is barely a year ago since Mr. A. H. Bullen discovered (and printed for private circulation) a tragic masterpiece by Fletcher and Massinger, and a sprightly comedy by Shirley, which were lying in MS., unnoticed in the British Museum. This newly-edited Edition will begin with Shakspeare's greatest predecessor, Christopher Marlowe, in three volumes. An edition of Middleton will follow in the autumn; and Middleton will be succeeded by Shirley. For Beaumont and Fletcher much time and labour will be required; but the Editor has already commenced the arduous task, and will give the closest attention to the question, 'How far was Massinger concerned in the authorship of plays attributed to Beaumont and Fletcher?' The remaining dramatists of this period will follow in due order. One of the chief features of this new edition of the Elizabethan Dramatists, besides the handsome and handy size of the volumes, will be the fact that each work will be carefully edited, and new notes given throughout.

From this it will be seen how excellent is the idea of this issue, and with what commendable spirit it has been entered upon, and it is highly satisfactory to find that the anticipations the announcement led us to form are fully, and more than fully, realised in the three handsome volumes which form its commencement. Carefully edited, printed in the clearest of type and best of form upon paper of excellent quality, with liberal margin and every possible requisite that can make it acceptable to people of the most fastidious taste, and issued in faultless style, the series, judging from the volumes before us, becomes at once a credit to its editor, an honour to its publishers, and a pride to any library by which it may be owned. We shall look anxiously for others of the series, and again call attention to its merits.

* *The English Dramatists. The Works of Christopher Marlowe.* Edited by A. H. Bullen, B.A. London: John C. Nimmo, 14, King William Street, Strand. 8 vols., 8vo. 1884.

DR. WRIGHT'S "EMPIRE OF THE HITTITES"*

The object of this book, the author tells us at the outset, "is to restore the Empire of the Hittites to its rightful position in secular history, and thus to confirm the scattered references to the Hittites in sacred history," and no one who rises from its perusal, and from a careful examination and weighing of the long string of facts and arguments he has brought forward, can do so without a conviction that he has succeeded in that restoration, and has proved himself the true historian of the peoples and the nation to which he has devoted his pages. The researches Dr. Wright has entered upon and successfully carried out; the pains he has taken to examine the opinions of every other writer, and the manner in which he has sifted those opinions, and shown, where necessary, their errors; and the clear and lucid way in which he has lifted the veil of obscurity (nay, indeed, almost of oblivion) that hung over the Hittites and their history, and has brought them once more into the light of day, show with what zeal and energy and enlightenment he has carried out his self-imposed task—the reward for which is the knowledge that he has, once and for all, settled a vexed question, and reinstated one of the most powerful of ancient nations and peoples in its proper and rightful place in the history of the world. The plates, fourteen in number, which accompany Dr. Wright's learned and admirable volume, are all that could be wished, and the way in which the work is issued reflects the highest credit on the publishers, Messrs. James Nisbet & Co.

* *The Empire of the Hittites.* By William Wright, B.A., D.D., assisted by Professor A. H. Sayce, H.D., Col. Sir Charles Wilson, F.R.S., Capt. Conder, R.E., and W. H. Rylands, F.S.A. London: James Nisbet & Co., 21 Berners Street. 1 vol. 8vo. pp. 200. 1884. Illustrated.

FOLKARD'S "PLANT LORE, LEGENDS, AND LYRICS."*

THE arrangement of this work—one of the most acceptable ever produced on the subject—is thoroughly good, and the way in which it has in every part been carried out is all that could be wished. Its author has shown himself to be not only in love with his subject, but to have allowed that love to become with him a powerful incentive to hard and diligent labour in what to many minds, not so well constituted, would be wearisome research. Some idea of the comprehensiveness of the task Mr. Folkard has ably acquitted himself of, may be gathered from the mere enumeration of the subjects of the various chapters into which the first portion of the volume is divided. First we have "The World-Trees of the Ancients," followed by "The Trees of Paradise, and the Tree of Adam," and from that pass on to the "Sacred Plants of the Ancients," which are all treated in a careful and eminently satisfactory manner. "Floral Ceremonies, Garlands, and Wreaths," throughout the world are pleasantly descanted upon, as are "Plants of the Christian Church," and those of the "Fairies and Naiades." These are succeeded by "Sylvans, Woodnymphs, and Tree Spirits," and "Plants of the Devil," and of the "Witches," which are among the most curious and interesting essays on record. "Magical Plants," and those of "Fabulous, Wondrous, and Miraculous" powers and beliefs come next, and, in regular sequence, are succeeded by "Plants connected with Birds and Animals," "The Doctrine of Plant Signatures," "Plants and the Planets," "Plant Symbolism and Language," and "Funereal Plants," in which the ancient Death-Gods, the Elysian Fields, the Death and Funereal Trees, Decorations of Tombs, the custom of using Flowers at Funerals, the wide subject of old English Burial customs, the Funeral Pyres of the Ancients, the processes of Embalming the Mummies of the Egyptians, and the beliefs as to plants as portents of Death are fully treated upon. The second division of the work is devoted to an Encyclopaedia of Plants, in which the Myths, Legends, Traditions, and Folk-Lore connected with, and the symbolism and history of, some six hundred or more plants are given. The entire work, we repeat, is admirable, and presents in its six hundred pages a greater amount, a more extended variety, and a more useful assemblage of information than any other yet issued. Those who possess the pleasant volume of "Flower-Lore," already noticed in these pages, or Ellacombe's "Plant-Lore of Shakspere," ought to secure Mr. Folkard's volume to stand side-by-side with them; those who do not possess those works will find his "Plant-Lore, Legends, and Lyrics" a valuable, useful, entertaining, and instructive work, and one which will well fill the place of those we have named.

* *Plant-Lore Legends and Lyrics, embracing the Myths, Traditions, Superstitions, and Folk-Lore of the Plant Kingdom.* By Richard Folkard, jun. London: Sampson Low, Marston, & Co., Fleet Street. 1 vol. 8vo., pp. 610. 1884. Illustrated.

"A NORTH COUNTRY MAID."*

IN this novel Mrs. Lovett Cameron has displayed a skill and a power of high and rare character, and such as stamps her at once as a writer of the highest capability and truthfulness to nature. The plot of the story is admirably and effectively laid, and faultlessly worked out. That she has studied character with scrutinising eye, and with even anatomical nicety, and is a thorough artist in the way she pourtrays those characters, and brings out their parts with judicious touches of light and shade, is evident in every part. She has studied fashionable life in all its varied aspects, and her pictures are vivid and life-like in the extreme. The charming, innocent-minded, and lovely heroine—the "North Country Maid"—Christabel Goring; the scheming, and not over-scrupulous grandmother, Lady Dungarron; the brutal young *debauchée* Lord; the detestable mischief-brewing Lady Cynthia Doyle; the ideal of man's true nobility of nature, Paul Huntley; the aesthetic maidens and her hollow empty-headed admirer, Loftus Finnigan; the sensible and energetic Kate Gibson, and her worthy lover Julian Netherby; and the deceived, discarded, pure, and pitiable wife, Norah, whose rights and those of her son to the title and estates of Dungarron are ultimately established—with a dozen or more other minor characters who form the *dramatic personæ* of this splendid achievement of the novelist's art, are all in turn brought out with equal prominence, and in no case without being masterly in every touch, and effective in every word. Beyond all this, there are two things we admire greatly in this last effort of Mrs. Lovett Cameron's pen, and for which we give her unbounded praise—first, there is no pandering to vicious taste or prurient imagination (a fault in which, alas! "fashionable" or "society" writers are too prone to indulge, but of which we have a perfect horror); and next, there is no unnecessary "padding" introduced in any part. The plot has been well laid, honestly, and with good purpose carried out, and the situations and incidents are without blemish.

* *A North Country Maid.* By Mrs. Lovett Cameron. London: F. V. White & Co., 23, Southampton Street, Strand. 3 vols. 1884.

OXLEY'S "EGYPT AND THE WONDERS OF THE LAND OF THE PHARAOHS."*

THE author of this somewhat singular but readable and useful volume commences by affirming that "Egypt is the Inheritance of Great Britain," the "Home of our Birth," "the birth-place of the great British nation," that "we are its owners, for it is our birthright," and that come back to us it *must!* This sounds political; but that is evidently not the aim of the book, and one can afford to pass over all considerations of the kind in our admiration of the enthusiasm that has prompted its writer to undertake his task, and the skill and industry he has shown in carrying it out. Following the brief chapter to which we have alluded is one on "Monumental Egypt," succeeded by others upon "The Pyramids, Necropolis, and Sphinx of Jeezeh;" and "The Great Pyramid," which is elaborately described, and illustrated with views, sections, and details. Next we have a "List of Egyptian Kings, taken from the Tablet of Abydos, by Sethi, second king of the nineteenth dynasty," and Bunsen's lists; and that is followed by another of great interest, on "Egyptian Astronomy and Chronology." "Egyptian Magic and Spiritism" are next ably and cleverly treated upon, and some entertaining but weird and impossible matters, showing that the belief in, and exercise of, magical power has not yet died out, introduced. This is followed by "Egyptian King-gods," "Egyptian Sacerdotalism," and the "Egyptian Religion," which has been a subject of great study and attention by the author, who next gives his readers, from a Stele of the time of Thotmes, "an Egyptian New Year's Carol commemorative of the birth of the Egyptian Christ—Horus," The "Egyptian Scriptures," and "The Transition from Osirianity to Christianity," which display at all events a vast amount of learning and of consideration. In this latter branch of his subject, Mr. Oxley says: "I have now reached the point that forms the connecting link between Egypt and Christendom, and which is of surpassing interest to the British nation, in more ways than one; for if that link—which I am now about to describe—is sufficiently strong to bear the strain of fair and unbiased criticism, then the demonstration of our origin is established. Our customs—that is, folk-lore, and the usages connected therewith—festivals, traditions, names of persons and deities—and last of all, our religion, were brought by wanderers from the banks of the Nile, who eventually settled in the British Isles. How or when the settlers came, is a question I leave, but the facts are too patent to be ignored or even disputed." We, in our present brief notice of Mr. Oxley's book, are content to leave the matter as we find it, and to let its readers judge entirely for themselves of the strange propositions here put forth. This we can, and do, say, that the author is fully in earnest in all he has written; that he is deeply impressed with the profoundness of his subject; has approached it in an inquiring and hopeful spirit; and that he has produced a book that is not only readable, but calculated to open out the mind and lead to healthful investigations. We commend it to the attention of our readers, assuring them they will find much in its pages that will repay perusal, and induce an extended and refreshing attention to be paid to many moot points put forward. We ought to add that Mr. Oxley's labours are supplemented by a chapter on Egyptian Architecture from the pen of Mr. Menzies, and that the volume is illustrated by several wood engravings, which add to its interest and value.

* *Egypt and the Wonders of the Land of the Pharaohs.* By William Oxley. London : Tribner & Co., Ludgate Hill. 1 vol., cr. 8vo, pp. 294 and 84. 1884. Illustrated.

GODFREY'S "HISTORY OF LENTON."*

ALTHOUGH received somewhat late for notice, we cannot let the present number be issued without a word or two of hearty welcome, to this most excellent and praiseworthy volume. We therefore withdraw, at the last moment, a paragraph on another subject, that we may find room to call attention to Mr. Godfrey's book. It is seldom indeed that any one single parish has met so able and painstaking an historian as Mr. Godfrey, and more seldom still that such a work when once undertaken is completed in so satisfactory a manner as has been accomplished by him. It is one of the most important of contributions yet made to the literature of the county of Nottingham, and will become a standard work of reference on all matters connected with the locality upon which it treats. We heartily commend it, not only to Nottinghamshire men, but to all antiquaries, topographers, and lovers of good county books. It has been compiled with extreme care, and no pains spared to make it complete in every detail; and its author has shown himself to be an able, conscientious, and reliable worker in the field of antiquarian, historical, topographical, and genealogical research. The volume, we ought to add, is rendered valuable by the addition of several tabulated pedigrees; is printed in the highest style of typographical art, and issued in a faultless and admirable manner by Messrs. Bemrose and Sons, to whose skill it does great credit.

* *The History of the Parish and Priory of Lenton in the County of Nottingham.* By John Thomas Godfrey. London : Bemrose & Sons, 23, Old Bailey; and Derby. 1 vol. royal 8vo; pp. 500, 1884. Illustrated.

PHALLICISM CELESTIAL AND TERRESTRIAL, HEATHEN AND CHRISTIAN.

THIS book, on a subject that can only command itself to a limited number of thinkers, and regarding which discussion can only be entered upon "with bated breath and slow," is profoundly learned, and gives evidence on each page of deep thought, intense powers of research, clear and unmistakable reasoning, and thorough mastery of the subject. Obviously we cannot in these pages enter into a consideration of the matter and principles of Phallicism, but we can, and do, commend the masterly and exhaustive way in which so difficult and intricate, and at the same time to some people not over savoury a subject, has been treated by Mr. Hargrave Jennings (to whose "Rosicrucians" we have before called attention), and recommend those who desire to get a clear insight into its principles, and its bearings upon religion, upon architecture, and upon other branches of knowledge, to secure a copy for study and for reference. The chapter upon Phallic Symbol-structures is cleverly worked out, and presents to the reader much food for thought, as do the succeeding ones on the classes of the Phalli; the Celestial or Theosophical doctrine; and those on the Gnostic and Rosicrucian renderings of the Mysteries; and the Indian and other rites and ceremonies. These are succeeded by others equally learned, and equally remarkable for their deep thought, on the Rosicrucian and Gnostic meanings of the Obelisks, Pyramids, and other ancient structures; and by others again in which the Transcendental Ideas of the Rosicrucians, the mystic anatomy of their Philosophers, and their profundities, are fully considered. The Gnostics and their beliefs, and the consideration of the Indian Religions, are also treated in a masterly manner, and leave nothing to be desired in the way of clearness of reasoning, or of forcible manner of expression. The appendix also contains much very curious matter which will interest those who desire to study the subject under all its different aspects and bearings. We purposely avoid, for cogent reasons, entering into an examination of the subject so ably treated of in this remarkable volume, and content ourselves with saying that, although we cannot quite follow the author into all its supposed ramifications, nor give accord to all the opinions he has expressed and theories propounded, we give him unstinted praise for the earnestness of his purpose and the way in which he has acquitted himself, in his self-imposed but heavy task.

* *Phallicism : Celestial and Terrestrial; Heathen and Christian; its connection with the Rosicrucians and the Gnostics, and its foundation in Buddhism; with an Essay on Mystic Anatomy.* By Hargrave Jennings. London: George Redway, York Street, Covent Garden. 1 vol., 8vo., 298 pp. 1884.

DEMING'S "BY-WAYS OF NATURE AND LIFE."*

THIS is a readable, clever, entertaining, and thoroughly enjoyable book. It consists of a series of over thirty marvellously well-written chapters, on an endless variety of subjects, each complete in itself and distinct from each other in every particular but one—that one being in their uniform interest, freshness, piquancy, and excellence. That the author is a man of intense observation, and possessed of the power, to a marvellous extent, of painting word-pictures, is evidenced throughout, and his work is one that cannot be too highly commended. No matter what the subject—whether London in a Fog or the Battle of Waterloo; Deep-Sea Fishing or a Yankee Town-Meeting; a British Election Day or Among the Maniacs; Negro Rights, Worships, Songs, and Hymns, or the Marvels of Petrolia; on the Black Ice or Down in a Coal Mine—or a score of others equally miscellaneous and as widely divergent—the author, Clarence Deming, is at home in them all, and has penned his sketches with a vivacity and a masterly touch that will make them acceptable to every reader on both sides the broad Atlantic. We recommend "By-Ways of Nature and Life" to our readers in the full assurance that they will thank us for introducing to them so excellent and so fascinating a work.

* *By-Ways of Nature and Art.* By Clarence Deming. New York and London (25, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden), G. P. Putman & Sons. 1 vol., sm. 4to., pp. 384. 1884.

"YE DARBYE SETTE OF SIX CHRISTMASS CARDS."—Carrying out the admirable idea launched last year by a London firm, to which we then called attention, Mr. James Harwood, of Derby, has, under the above title, issued as quaintly charming, and as appropriate a set of Greetings for Christmas and the New Year, as it is possible to conceive. Printed in black and red on the rough hand-made paper, now so fashionable for old style printing, and so dear to lovers of all that is good in book-work; impressed with the seal of the borough; and bearing well-expressed greetings in the quaint style of the days of old, these opportune issuings are the very thing for "Derbyshire born, and Derbyshire bred" men and women to send to their friends far and near. We congratulate Mr. Harwood on this tasteful and admirable series, and strongly commend them to our readers; they deserve a more extended sale than do most things.

NEW MUSIC.

From Mr. B. WILLIAMS (19, Paternoster Row) we have received a charming selection, each one of which will form a desirable addition to the repertoire of our musical friends. *The Beacon*, words by Knight Gumaras, and *London Town*, by Cecil Lorraine, are two of the most pleasing of Michael Watson's compositions, and that is saying enough to ensure them a delighted reception when sung. The same may be said of two by Henry R. Mark, *Love's Lesson* (words by H. Bertram), and *Years Ago* (A. Valdemar); they are admirable. *Our Captain*, by Edward Oxenford, set to music by William M. Hutchinson, is a fine, melodious, patriotic song that should have a run of unusual favour in the concert room or house. Two other especially good, indeed most charming, songs are a pair, the words of which are by Mary Mark Lemon—daughter of our genial old friend Mark Lemon—set to music by Ciro Pintuti, *All Hallow E'en* and *Our Last Good-bye*; they are thoroughly delicious, both in sentiment, feeling, and air. *Birdie's Nest*, by M. Ingle Ball, music by Odoardo Barri, is a sweetly pretty, warbling, loving, and plaintive song, wedded to music eminently suited to give full effect to the words.

Of Dance Music we have seen none that can compare with those we have received from Mr. B. Williams, of 19, Paternoster Row. These are the *Tete-a-Tete Polka*, by Ambroise Le Duc, which is as sweetly pretty and as pure in melody as the lovely face that adorns its cover; and the *Via a Vis Polka*, by Frederick Mullen, bright and brilliant to a high degree. These two will, and must, become favourite polkas everywhere.

From Mr. EDWIN ASHDOWN (late Ashdown and Parry), of Hanover Square, we have three of Sydney Smith's brilliant productions—*La Réunion Les Fées Scène de Ballet*, *Pur et Simple*, and a Fantasia on Balfe's opera of the *Bohemian Girl*—which well sustain his reputation as one of the most successful composers. By Gustav Lange we have a *Valse Champêtre*, and a charming caprice, *Glistening Diamonds*, which are acceptable additions to the repertoire even of the most finished pianist. By Heinrich Lichner, *Mignonette* a petit morceau, and *Maienlust* (Pleasure of May), are sweetly pretty, especially the latter, which almost breathes of spring and is redolent of May blossoms. *Bouton de Rosé* and *Le Carillon du Village*, by Victor Delacour, are two of the brightest and happiest compositions of the day, and cannot but be favourites everywhere. *Cuckoo*, a song of spring, like all the preceding, for the pianoforte, has a grace, a freshness, and a purity that is eminently pleasing and suggestive of those joyous hours when the Cuckoo, "bird of spring," adds his monotonous but musical notes to the choir of feathered songsters in every wood, and field, and dale of the kingdom. It is by J. Pridham, as are also the *Nelle Walts*, and the lovely *Lesbia Schottische*, with its charming picture. Worthy, too, of great praise are Reyloff's *Laurita Walts* and Paul Beaumont's *Souvenirs et Regrets*. Of songs, we have from the same energetic publisher (Mr. Ashdown) one of the prettiest of Mary Mark Lemons', *By the Old Village Cross*, set to music by Odoardo Barri; Lee's *Kind Words are Like the Morning Sun*, with music by West; Harry Smith's *Who will Buy my Roses Red*, composed by Schleiffforth; and *In the Daisy Mead*, whose simple words, by Arnold Graye, have met proper response in the air by Farley Newman.

From Messrs. WOOD & Co., 9, Great Marlborough Street, we have Mary Mark Lemon's song, *Sunrise and Sunset*, set splendidly to music by Alfred Rodhead; *Queen Mab's Flower Song*, whose prettily turned words by M. A. Baines, are well supported by the air by Levey; and G. Clifton Bingham's *Golden Grain*, with music for the violin and piano, by A. E. Dyer, whose air to the same writer's *With the Tide*, is a fine piece of composition. Of piano music, we have, by J. C. Beazley, *L'Invitation* and a delicious *Gavotte*, by Carl Volti; and for the violin, with piano accompaniment, *Where the Bee Sucks*, spiritedly transcribed by Henry Mander, and that most delicious of all melodies, *Home, Sweet Home*, arranged by J. C. Beazley. These, like all that issue from Messrs. WOOD & Co., are high class, and are eminently satisfactory.

Among the musical novelties this season published by Mr. FREDERICK PITMAN (20, Paternoster Row), are, first and foremost, the *Hypatia Waltz*, by May Ostler, dedicated to Mary Anderson, and bearing on its front page an exquisite and faithful portrait of that popular, gifted and beautiful artiste. This is, *par excellance*, the waltz of the season. Two charming polkas, with lovely views of the very highest class, are those entitled *On the Thames*, by Leonard Gautier, and *Round the World*, by Reuben Rogier; they are brilliant and good. *Ulrica*, by Georg Asch, whether arranged as a piano solo or for violin and piano, is masterly and fine in the extreme, and full of brilliant touches. *Wait*, the words by Edward Oxenford and music by Franz Abt, is one of the sweetest of songs, wedded to music as plaintive as the wail of the waiting, but confident and constant, heart of the maiden herself. *I know not why* and *My love set sail*, by Oliver Brand, set to music by Placide Malva, will

be valuable and popular acquisitions to any repertoird, and our friends will do well to add them to their stores. Another of Mr. Pitman's issues, which we have reserved to the last, is *Love and the Locksmith*, whose prettily turned words, founded on the old, old story of "Love laughs at Locksmiths," tell their own tale. It commences—

"A locksmith prisoned a maid, alone in a mansion grim,
In halls of eternal shade, where sunlight itself grew dim.

Then mournfully she complained,
And the tears began to pour,
But he bolted and locked and chain'd
The stout old oaken door.
The locksmith smiled as he turn'd his key
And handled the heavy chains;
But love look'd on, as he cried with glee,
"Love laughs at the locksmith's pains."

The words are by Claxton Bellamy, and the delightful and piquant air by Georg Asch.

From Mr. PITMAN, also, we have received a m st useful Tonic Sol-Fa edition of *Christmas Carols, Hymns, etc.*, an oblong volume that will be of immense service: it contains over a hundred carols. *Pitman's Musical Monthly*, the first volume of which is just completed, is an excellent serial; and, in addition to music old and new, and a vast amount of information, contains well executed portraits of celebrities. Other notable publications are *Pitman's Dance Album*, and Crampton's excellent series of *Violin Solos*.

Messrs. WILLCOX & CO. (63, Berners Street, W.), forward Henry Prager's new song, *Called Back*, words by Marie Connor, the theme of which is, of course, inspired by Hugh Conway's novel of that name; *Little Sallie Waters; or, the Babies in our Row*, and *Kissing goes by Favour*, neither of which deserve a word of praise; Strauss' *Egyptian March*, transcribed in a masterly manner by E. Solomon, and which, as a martial composition, is worthy of the highest commendation; *The Wedding Dance of the Elves*, by the same composer, sparkling and bright as the *Elves* themselves; the *Alma Polka*, by Louis H. Meyer, and the *1884 Quadrilles on Popular Melodies*, by Bogetti, well arranged and eminently pleasing. The same publishers forward, among new songs, *Love's Seasons*, prettily worded, by A. R. Rogers, with music by E. Solomon; *Love comes with the dawn*, by Lestocq and Penley; *Pardon*, in which it is difficult to say which is sweetest—the words by G. Clifton Bingham, or the music by F. F. Rogers,—but which must essentially become a favourite; *Oh! What is Love?*—an old, old question which the words, quaint and cheery as they are, fail to answer; *A Spring Love Song*, by Florence Percy, set to music in his best style by Sir Julius Benedict, whose own love has come to him as an octogenarian instead of in the "spring" of his life. Other two are the *Souvenir Valses*, by John North; and a charming set of French valse, *Un Soir d'Automne* by Louis Gregh.

"GRANDMAMMA'S JOKES FOR LITTLE FOLKS" is the title of a quarto-volume of Nursery Rhymes set to music, and interspersed with narratives by George Fox, and published by Willcox & Co. It is the nicest of all things for presentation to young folks.

From the renowned firm of J. & W. CHESTER, of 1, PALACE PLACE, CASTLE SQUARE, BRIGHTON, we have received a selection of brilliant productions for the present season, which cannot fail to give pleasure to all who add them to their stores. First among these we have *Two Dances in Slavish Style* by Dr. Sawyer, brilliantly arranged as pianoforte duets by Charles Rowland, which are among the best things of the season. Next we have *Three Romances for Violin and Pianoforte*, by Ferdinand Praeger, and, by John Gledhill, a charming song, *Why?* and three short pieces (*In the Forest*, *Nocturne*, and a *Romance*) for the piano, which are equal to any others we have seen of this popular composer's productions. Those by Henri Logé are a sweet *Gavotte et Musette*, and a grand and powerful *Marche Gothique* for the piano; and by the same composer a lovely setting to Adelaide Proctor's sad and mournful words, *The Three Roses, Boadicea, Grand March for the Pianoforte*, is one of the finest and most powerful yet produced by Farley Newman, whose galop, *May Breezes* is cheerful, pleasant, and enlivening as anything well can be. Whatever is issued by Messrs. Chester bears the stamp of highest excellence and the most recherche character.

The new Waltz Music published by Messrs. J. B. CRAMER & Co., of 201, Regent Street, include the *Cerise*, by Charles Deacon, of far more than average brilliancy, and adorned with a cover printed in *cerise* and blue; the *Coryphée*, by C. Richard Duggan, which will become a general favourite; *La Salutation*, with its exquisite cover and brilliant touch, composed by Louis H. D'Egville; and the magnificent *Eurydice*, by May Ostler, which will hold its own, in the opinions of good judges, against all comers. Of Polkas, the *Stella*, by Priminora, and *Souvenir*, by Alfred Nyström, are all they could be wished to be, and we cordially commend them.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S GREETINGS.

It is always a pleasure to us to call attention to works of art, to record achievements of pictorial effect and artistic beauty, and to give praise, where praise is due, to the producers of those elegancies of art-life that at this joyous season of each recurring year make hearts glad, and homes cheery and beautiful with their brightness and the loving messages they bear. We take credit for having, to no very small extent, assisted in the development of art in its various branches, and of art manufactures; and one of the most pleasing of those branches has, assuredly, been that in which art—*true art*—has been applied to the production of greeting cards and the carrying into the homes, no matter whether “stately” or “cottage,” of the people, the creations of gifted minds and productions of clever inventors and skilful manipulators. Having done this from the time of the first manufacture of Christmas cards in this country and in Ireland (for we need scarcely again remind our readers that the custom, with that of Christmas trees, was of German origin, and was introduced into England by “Albert the Good,” the cards themselves being for many years imported from that art-loving country), and watched its progress onwards, it is a source of high gratification to see the rapid strides these productions have made and to note their gradual development from the crude designs and crude printing of the earlier days to those of the present time, which are characterised by the utmost variety of feeling and beauty of finish. The older makers of greeting cards have vied with each other in a well-contested and ever-increasing art-race, and the consequence has been, and will continue to be, that great, in many instances faultless, excellence has been attained, and that but little indeed is left for the most fastidious to desire. But it is not only to the older firms that credit is due, for newer ones have entered into the field, and in some particular instances have distanced their gifted competitors. Among these latter we are bound to name a firm—that of Messrs. CHARLES WILSON & Co. (London: 21, Thorburn Square, S.E.)—whose productions have this season made their appearance for the first time, and who have struck out for themselves a new line both of invention and decoration. We allude to their massive, bevelled-edge, black-grounded boards for hanging on the wall, or framing, or other mode of exhibition, which strike us as peculiarly good, and eminently worthy of the most careful preservation. One of these, the board for which is 9 by 7 inches, and nearly a quarter of an inch thick, has hand-painted upon it in body colour the flower buds and foliage of the narcissus, across which is thrown a lovely sea view of surpassing cleverness. Beneath the drawing is the greeting printed in gold, and to this we may perhaps take exception, and venture to suggest that the lettering would be far better on the back than where it is. As now placed, it mars the harmony of the card, and by its prominence and glare catches the eye and takes away from the beauty of the whole. Another card to which we would draw especial attention is, to our minds, the most purely artistic and most heavenly in ethereal softness of any yet produced by any firm. It is of the same large size as the one just spoken of, and represents the winged head of a child-angel, whose beauty is of the highest grade, and expression seraphic in its wonderment, adoration, and sanctity. It is the most finished wedding of photography to pictorial art we have seen, for the head is photographed from life (though where such a child with so perfect an expression could be found, is a mystery), exquisitely toned and coloured, while the wings and the boundless space of ether through which they are bearing it, are painted with a softness, delicacy, and transparency that stamp the work as of true art. For these gems of art the world is solely indebted to Mr. J. W. Robinson, the managing partner and Art Director of the firm.

Others produced by Messrs. Wilson are photographs of scenery and figures delicately coloured and mounted for suspension or otherwise; photographs of flowers in which art and nature are happily combined; photographic groups—one of which, a sweet little girl with a turkey, standing in the snow at a doorway, is quite to our taste; hand-painted cards, frosted and otherwise; photographs applied to the decoration of terra-cotta, plaques, plates, etc.; and all the usual run of other classes of greeting sunbeams. We cordially commend the higher classes of these productions—especially those we have named—to our art-loving friends.

MR. A. E. BAIRD, of Kelvinbridge, Glasgow, who last year introduced the idea in greeting-missives of printing the names, addresses, and loving messages of the senders, to which we awarded praise at the time, has, in the present season, further developed that idea. Some folded ones bear the impressed and gilded crest of the sender on the outside of the first flap, and on the inside of the second the greeting, full name, and address. Others are of different form, and others again single cards, still bearing the name, accompanied, or not, with exquisite little figures, or flowers and foliage. These are the elegancies of fashionable life, and cannot too highly be commended.

AMONG the foremost, as usual, in beauty of execution, newness of idea, and originality of design, are the cards produced in such lavish variety by Messrs. MARCUS WARD & Co., and we again heartily commend them to our readers. They are perfect art-works, and the variety is abundant, and comprises cards to suit every taste and every pocket. Among new departures this year, are a series of spirited "Hunting Sketches," drawn by Georgina Bowers, and a charming set of pictures of "Moonlight and Twilight on the Deep," drawn by H. E. S. Wright, done up in form of books of great elegance; and a regal-looking red morocco leather screen-case, fit for presentation to the highest or noblest in the land. The floral designs and figure subjects, as well of those of animals, are all thoroughly good; while those in which children are introduced are of far better and higher class than ordinary. A four-fold "Christmas Souvenir" is one of the most exquisite little things yet produced; the "Cottage Homes of England," the charmingly simple folded greetings, with the forget-me-not and other covers, and the dark-coloured, gold-edged, bevelled cards on which dowers are exquisitely painted in their natural colours, are all that the most fastidious could desire.

MESSRS. HILDESHIMER & FAULKNER, of 41, Jewin Street, as usual, rank high among successful producers of Greeting Cards, and year by year make giant strides in the art of which they have become such worthy masters. The variety of their present season's productions counts by hundreds, and the whole of them are thoroughly good, and faultless. Among the more attractive and elegant of these novelties, are miniature screens, of various sizes and forms, very strongly and carefully made, and decorated in styles of marvellous beauty, with floral, figure, or landscape designs. Among floral subjects are sets of exquisite designs by Muckley, Duffield, Ernest Wilson, and others. Among landscapes, which this season are a main feature, are many of rare beauty by Sigmund, Albert Bowers, Reginald Jones, A. Ramsthorn, C. A. Wilkinson, A. Glendinning, jun., and with silver backgrounds, by Noakes, and others. Animal subjects, of course, are in abundance, and clever as usual, the dogs and cats by Helena Maguire, E. Carrington, and H. H. Couldry being beyond praise. Others, again, of exceptional merit are those in which fans are the predominant feature. The whole of the cards issued by this firm are characterised by faultless taste, purity of thought and intention, and a combination of softness, richness, and brilliancy of colour.

MESSRS. CAMPBELL & TUDHOPE (West Campbell Street, Glasgow, and St. Paul's Churchyard, London) to whose productions we have often—and always in terms of the highest commendation—called attention in these pages, have, this year, as usual, produced a number of packets of Greeting and Text Cards of rare beauty, and of a purity in intention far beyond those of any other house. The whole of these cards have the high character of being Scriptural and religious, soul-elevating, and encouraging, and in addition are, as works of art, of the highest character. Nothing objectionable, nothing frivolous, and nothing that is not good and noble is ever found in anything emanating from them, and we recommend our readers to get a good supply of these packets, and send the cards they contain broadcast over the land, among all classes.

COSAQUES.

As usual Messrs. SPARAGNAPANE & Co., of Milton Street, City, take the first place—due to them not only as being the oldest, but the most famous, makers in England—among producers of these elegant essentials of every home and every festive gathering, and we never tire of reiterating words of praise to them for the taste they display, and for the variety of novelties they are ever bringing out. Among the most charming of this year's selection, is *The Times* box, which bears on its cover a miniature "Times" newspaper, and is laden inside with exquisite cosaques, lovely flowers, and a "Time"-piece, with a tiny automaton figure of Father "Time" surmounting it, and, while the clock works, striking the bell with his huge hammer. This, and the *High Life* box of cosaques, bearing as their burthen of gifts, caps, fans, large size costumes, frogs, and, even, umbrellas, are the most attractive imaginable. Another exquisite box, with a looking-glass lid on which, in coloured relief, is a charming out-door view of a house, with an old-fashioned chaise bringing guests for a happy Christmas, has for its treasures, delicately hidden within the recesses of the crackers, a rich assemblage of brooches, wedding-rings, fancy rings, and keepers, glass salt cellars, perfume fountains, hats, and books. Another, equally well laden with precious nic-nacs, is the "Confusion" box; and yet another, is a Sentry-box, with uniformed soldier on guard. Besides these, the firm has submitted to us a new departure. These are Upright Fan Menu Cosaques; the demi-cossack, with flat bottom, being intended to stand upright in front of the plate, the tasteful Menu Card, in form of a fan, being placed on the top. Other guest cosaques, for placing on the plate, have cards attached for the name of the guest.

THE HAND-PAINTED IVORINE AND PORCELAIN CARDS of Messrs. W. STRAIN & Co., of Great Victoria Street, Belfast, are this season, if possible, of greater beauty and more finished excellence than in other years. The quality of the cards is all that could be possibly wished—indeed, nothing could be finer than they are, both in semi-transparency and delicacy of surface, as well of creamy tinge of colour; while the floral groups with which they are adorned, are painted by tried artists in the very highest and most artistic of styles. Some of the Cards are pallette shaped others in form of a cross, and others, again, square or oblong, and on each a loving greeting is printed in letters of gold. We commend these novelties to our readers as sure to please anyone to whom they are sent.

It would be impossible to conceive any pictorial productions more suitable for the season, or more purely beautiful, than those which have in such lavish profusion, and with no sparing hand, been prepared by MESSRS. DE LA RUE & Co., to which, as is our wont, we direct the most earnest attention of our readers, and assure them that in making their selections they cannot do better than secure those of this renowned firm. Their series of subjects, whether printed in monochromes, or chromolithograph on satin, are the choicest, most lovely, and effective of any produced, and matchless in their purity and beauty.

Of their Diaries, Calendars, Pocket-books, and other annual essentials to every inmate of every house and home in the length and breadth of the land, we can only say that they take the lead of all others in excellence of arrangement, beauty of typography, and chasteness and elegance of finish. No matter for what purpose, whether for the pocket, the boudoir, the library, the office, or the desk: or at what price these necessities of life are required: De la Rue's are assuredly the best that can be procured, and as such can unhesitatingly be recommended.

LIKELY port wine and other things one could name, *Fulcher's Ladies' Pocket Book* (A. Pratt, Sudbury, Suffolk), "improves with age," and becomes year by year more valuable and more acceptable. It is one of, if not the, oldest of pocket-books, and assuredly is the best arranged and most elegant of any. The plates this year, 1885, are the "Western Tower of Nether Hall, Herts," "Chadwell St. Mary's, Essex," "Moyn's Park, Birdwood," in the same county, "Peel Castle, in the Isle of Man," and "The Alps from the Valley of the Grinwald;" they are exquisitely engraved. The literary portion, whether prose or verse, is of a high standard of excellence, and altogether "Fulcher" is the most appropriate, pleasing, and acceptable New Year's present that can be sent to a lady.

In a series of dainty little volumes, printed in old-face type upon hand-made paper innocent of cut-edges, and charmingly bound in vellum, with black letter titling on the upper corner of each side, as well as upon the back, Mr. T. FISHER UNWIN of 26, Paternoster Square, has issued three books, which in every characteristic are "exactly after our own heart," and to which, therefore, we desire to call more than ordinary attention. These are *The Table Talk of Martin Luther*, "a 1V. Centenary Edition;" "*John Wyclif, Patriot and Reformer*," a "Quincentary Edition," commemorative of his death, based on the works of Lechler, Shirley, Vaughan, Burrows, and Matthews, by Rudolf Buddensieg; and "*Doctor Johnson, his Life, Works, and Table Talk*," deliciously prepared as a "Centenary Edition," in commemoration of his death exactly a hundred years ago, by Dr. James Macaulay. These three are so choice, so dainty, so admirable in every way, that they must command themselves to every book lover, and will be an acquisition to any collection. We are delighted with them, and are confident every one else must be equally so.

IN these days of reprints, fac-simile or otherwise, of first, and the issue of centenary, bi-centenary, ter-centenary, and other editions, it is truly pleasant to come across one so well and so satisfactorily done as the one before us, wherein Mr. T. FISHER UNWIN, the spirited publisher of 26, Paternoster Square, has, as a fitting celebration of the centenary of the death of Dr. Samuel Johnson, reprinted his charming story of "*Rasselas, Prince of Abyssinia*," written by him under sad circumstances, and which alone was enough of itself to create for him an undying fame. Of all the *fac-simile* reprints we have seen, this is assuredly the best, most thorough in style, and every way satisfactory. It is quite cheering to see the old style of "paper boards," raised bands, and the like reproduced, and we give unqualified praise to the publisher for the exquisite taste he has displayed over it.

THE CHARTULARY OF THE MONASTERY OF LYMINGE. By the Rev. R. C. Jenkins, M.A. Folkestone: R. Goulden, Rendezvous Street. In this little pamphlet the compiler has contrived to pack as much solid information as is often to be found in a goody octavo volume, and the information he supplies has the advantage of being reliable, well arranged, and satisfactory.

Notes, Queries, and Gleanings.

LINES ON THE BIRMINGHAM RIOTS, BY WILLIAM HUTTON.

THE following lines, by William Hutton, are not in Mr. Llewellyn Jewitt's "Life" of that worthy (Chandos Library Edition), but as they are so characteristic of the writer, they are, I conceive, well worth reproduction in a corner of the "RELIQUARY." They are here copied from Trewman's *Exeter Flying Post*, of Dec. 4, 1817.

Budleigh Salterton, Devon.

T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

"The following lines were written by the late Wm. Hutton, of Bennett's Hill, near Birmingham, on his Houses and Property being destroyed by Rioters, in consequence of his having been the leading Commissioner in the Court of Requests:—

" To Court of Conscience now adieu,
I may no longer follow you ;
For nineteen years, pleas'd with close sitting,
For which I deem'd my talents fitting,
I there determin'd, with small' pauses
More than a hundred thousand causes ;
Ten thousand breaches have I mended,
And not a shilling was expended.
When heated anger rose to blood,
I made it friendship if I could :
For errors I ne'er strove to hide 'em,
Yet always studied to avoid 'em.
Now are my services return'd,
My peace destroyed, my houses burn'd ;
I'm now reduc'd beneath the crowd,
Deny'd the pity I allow'd.
But, tho' deprived of things most dear
They left me one—a conscience clear.
Some sage may put his glasses on,
And read these lines when I am gone :
Then he my public life may scan
To see what faults disgrac'd the man :
And, finding not a crime imputed,
My line of justice undisputed,
He may exclaim, in moody fit,—
"I see the rock on which you split !
This, Hutton, was your crying sin—
You ne'er could let both parties win ! "

" March 23, 1793."

DEDICATION PLATE OF ASHBOURNE CHURCH, DERBYSHIRE.

THE dedication plate of Ashbourne Church, to St. Oswald, of which the following is a literal copy, is dated May 8, 1241. It is of brass, and measures about six by four inches.

LL. JEWITT.

ANNO	AB	INCARNACIONE	DNI	M°	CC°	X°LI
V ^o III	KL'	MAII	DEDICATA	EST	HEC	ECCIA
ET	HOC	ALTARE	CONSECRATVM	IN	HO	
NORE	SCI	OSWALDI	REGIS	ET	MARTI	
RIS	A	VENERABILI	PATRE		DOMINO	
HVGONE	DE	PATISHVL	COVENTRENSI			
EPISCOPO.						

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D.

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TT.



OAK-TREE CANOE FOUND AT BALLAKAIGHEN, ISLE OF MAN, 1884.